Rs. 185 buys you a Royal West End Cycle complete. Strongly recommended by WELLINGTON CYCLE Co Bombay & Poona.

The Bombay Chronicle.

FOUNDED BY SIR PHEROZESHAH M. MEHTA IN 1913.

VOL. VI. NO. 158 BOMBAY: THURSDAY, JULY 4, 1918. TWO ANNAS.

THE BRAND OF HIGH GRADE QUALITY.
It is made to give satisfaction.
It is bound to give satisfaction.
It does give satisfaction
WELLINGTON CYCLE Co.
Bombay & Poona.

SHIPPING

P. & O.
AND
BRITISH INDIA
(COMPANIES INCORPORATED IN ENGLAND.)
MAIL & PASSENGER SERVICE.

STEAMERS of the P. & O. Co. will be despatched to London at frequent intervals.

The BRITISH INDIA Co. will despatch mail steamers for Karachi, Persian Gulf, and East and South African ports at frequent intervals.

Terms and Rates of Freight and Passage for P. & O. and B. I. sailings may be arranged with

MACKINNON MACKENZIE & Co.,
Nicol Road, Fort, Bombay.

NIPPON YUSEN KAISHA
Japan Mail Steamship Co., Ltd.
(Incorporated in Japan.)

REGULAR SERVICE TO JAPAN, VIA SINGAPORE, HONGKONG AND SHANGHAI.

For Sailings and Freight apply to:

T. KAWAGUCHI,
Manager.
Alice Buildings,
Hornby Road, Fort, Bombay.

OSAKA SHOSEN KAISHA.
(THE OSAKA MERCANTILE STEAMSHIP CO., LTD.)
(Incorporated in Japan.)

HEAD OFFICE:—OSAKA, JAPAN.
Fleet—167 Vessels. Gross Tonnage 462,000
The following regular services are maintained:—
(1) From Bombay to Japan Ports via Singapore and Hongkong.
(2) From Bombay to Marseilles via Djibouti and Port Said.
(3) From Bombay to Italian Ports via Port Said.
Freight and particulars of sailings can be obtained on application to the undersigned.

M. UCHIYAMA,
Manager.
Sukhadwalla Building,
Hornby Road, Fort, Bombay.

DROPS OF INK!
MAKE MILLIONS THINK!!
and to write with a bad Ink
IS A BLUNDER.
"Inkotine" marks the highest perfection in ink making.
Try and reap its benefit.
G. S. RANADE & CO,
BOMBAY No. 4.

BANKING

NATIONAL BANK OF INDIA, LIMITED.
(Incorporated in the United Kingdom.)
Bankers to the Government in British East Africa and Uganda.
Esplanade Road, BOMBAY.

Subscribed Capital £2,000,000
Paid-up Capital £1,000,000
Reserve Fund £1,850,000

Head Office:
20, Bishopsgate, London, E. C.
Branches:

Calcutta	Chittagong	Mombasa
Bombay	Rangoon	Nairobi
Madras	Mandalay	Nakuru
Karachi	Colombo	Kisumu
Lahore	Kandy	Jinja
Amritsar	Newera-Elliya	Kampala
Delhi	Aden (Camp)	Entebbe
Cawnpore	Aden (Steamer Point)	Tanga, East Africa
Tuticorin	Zanzibar	Dar-es-Salam, East Africa
Cochin		

Agents in New York and South America:—
The Anglo-South American Bank, Ltd.
Agents in Mauritius:—
Mauritius Commercial Bank.

FIXED DEPOSITS
The Bank receives Fixed Deposits for One year and shorter periods at rates of interest to be ascertained on application.

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS
are opened for Approved Customers and interest is allowed at 2 per cent. per annum from Rs. 1,000 up to Rs. 1,00,000, but no interest is allowed when the sum accrued does not amount to Rs. 5 half-yearly.

BILLS OF EXCHANGE
payable in the principal cities of Europe, India, Africa, America and Australia or purchased or collected.

DRAFTS
are granted on the Head Office and Branches of the Bank and on the principal cities of Europe, Africa, America and Australia Remittances may be by telegrams.
The Bank undertakes the purchase and sale of Government Securities, Stocks and Shares and receives same for safe custody realising Interest and Dividend when due.
Loans and Cash Credits granted on approved securities.

RALPH KIDD,
Manager.

THE TATA INDUSTRIAL BANK, LIMITED
HEAD OFFICE, BOMBAY.
Temporary Office—Wallace Street,
FORT, Bombay.
BRANCH—CALCUTTA.
London Agents:
LLOYDS BANK, LIMITED.

	Rs.
AUTHORISED CAPITAL ...	12,00,00,000/
SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL ...	7,00,00,050/
CALLED UP CAPITAL	70,00,005/

BOARD OF DIRECTORS:
Sir D. J. Tata, Kt., Chairman.
Sir Sassoon David, Bart.
Sir R. N. Mookerjee, K.C.I.E.
Sir Francis Stewart, Kt.
Sir Stanley Reed, Kt., LL.D.
R. D. Tata, Esq.
F. E. Dinshaw, Esq.
F. C. Rimington, Esq.
Narottam Morarjee, Esq.
Hajee Gulam Mahomed Ajam, Esq.
The Hon'ble Mr. Purshottamdas Thakurdas
A. J. Bilimoria, Esq.

CURRENT ACCOUNTS opened and interest allowed on daily credit balances from Rs. 500 to Rs. 1,00,000/- at the rate of 2½ per cent. per annum. If the balance to the credit of any account does not fall below Rs. 25,000/- at any time between 1st January and 30th June, interest will be allowed during that period at 2¾ per cent. per annum. No interest is allowed unless the sum accrued amounts to Rs. 3/- half-yearly.
FIXED DEPOSITS.—Interest allowed on Deposits fixed for one or two years and for shorter periods at rates to be ascertained on application.
SAVINGS BANK.—Interest allowed on Savings Bank Accounts at 4 per cent. per annum. Rules may be obtained on application.
LOANS AND CASH CREDITS are granted on approved Securities.
PURCHASE AND SALES of Securities and Shares effected.
BILLS OF EXCHANGE purchased and collected and every description of Banking and exchange business undertaken.

JAMES MACPHAIL,
Acting General Manager.

THE EASTERN BANK, LTD.
(Incorporated in England.)

SAVINGS DEPOSITS ACCOUNTS.
The Bank receives Savings Deposits on the following terms:—
Interest is allowed at the rate of 4 per cent. per annum on the minimum balance, up to but not exceeding Rs. 2,000 at the credit of an account between the 6th and the last business days of each calendar month.
Deposits may be made in the names of two or more persons and may be made payable to any one or more of them, or to the survivor or survivors.
Copies of the rules are obtainable on application at the Bank.

BANKING

THE MERCANTILE BANK OF INDIA, LIMITED.
(Incorporated in England.)

Subscribed Capital £1,125,000
Paid-up Capital £582,500
Reserve Liability of Shareholders. £582,500
Reserve Fund £650,000

HEAD OFFICE:
15, Gracechurch Street, London, E. C.
LONDON BANKERS:
The Bank of England.
London Joint Stock Bank, Ltd.
BRANCHES AND AGENCIES:

Bangkok	Hongkong	Kwala Lumpor
Batavia	Howrah	Madras
Bombay	(Calcutta)	Mauritius
Calcutta	Kandy	Penang
Colombo	Karachi	Rangoon
Delhi	Kota Bahru	Shanghai
Galle	(Kelantan)	Singapore

The Bank negotiates and collects Bills and grants Drafts payable at its Head Office and branches and issues Letters of Credit for the use of Travellers.
The Bank receives Deposits on the following terms:—
CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS
Opened and interest allowed thereon at 2 per cent. per annum on daily balances up to Rs. 1 lakh.
Every description of BANKING and EXCHANGE business undertaken.
Sums above Rs. 1 lakh will be received on terms to be ascertained on application.
FIXED DEPOSITS.
Fixed deposits are received for twelve months and shorter periods at rates to be ascertained on application.
NEW BRITISH WAR LOANS.—The Bank undertakes applications for these Loans on account of Constituents, and collection of interest thereon as it falls due FREE OF COMMISSION.

J. A. ROBERTSON,
Manager.
Esplanade Road, Bombay

COME TO THE WAR LOAN BUREAU
ESPLANADE ROAD, FORT, BOMBAY
AND INSPECT THE EXHIBITION OF
WAR LOAN POSTERS
WHERE YOU CAN BUY
War Bonds
AND
CASH CERTIFICATES
at any hour from 10-30 a. m. to 3-30 p. m.
and 4-30 to 5-30 p. m.
Open from 10-30 a. m. till 7 p. m.

BANKING

THE YOKOHAMA SPECIE BANK, LIMITED.
(Registered in Japan.)
ESTABLISHED 1880.

Subscribed Capital ..... Yen 48,000,000
Paid-up Capital ..... Yen 42,000,000
Reserve Fund ..... Yen 23,100,000

HEAD OFFICE—YOKOHAMA.
Branches and Agencies at
Bombay, Buenos Aires, Calcutta, Changchun, Chi-Nan, Dairen, Frengtien, Hankow, Harbin, Hongkong, Honolulu, Kaiyuan, Kobe, London, Los Angeles, Lyons, Manila, Nagasaki, Newchwang, New York, Osaka, Peking, Rangoon, San Francisco, Seattle, Shanghai, Shimonoseki, Singapore, Soerabaya, Sydney, Tientsin, Tokio, Tsingtao.

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS are opened for approved customers and Interest is allowed at the rate of 2 per cent. per annum of daily balances of Rs. 1,000 up to Rs. 1,00,000, provided that the amount of half-yearly interest is not less than Rs. 5.
FIXED DEPOSITS are received for one year and shorter periods on terms which may be ascertained on application.
Every description of BANKING and EXCHANGE BUSINESS transacted.

N. IGARASHI,
Manager, Bombay.
Post Box No. 207, Hornby Road, Bombay.

BANKING

THE BANK OF INDIA, LTD.
ESTABLISHED 7TH SEPTEMBER, 1906.
INCORPORATED UNDER THE INDIAN COMPANIES ACT VI OF 1882.
HEAD OFFICE:
ORIENTAL BUILDINGS, BOMBAY.

CAPITAL SUBSCRIBED ..... Rs. 1,00,00,000
CAPITAL PAID-UP ..... Rs. 50,00,000
RESERVE FUND ..... Rs. 12,00,000

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS.
Interest is allowed on daily balances from Rs. 300 to Rs. 1,00,000 at the rate of 2½ per cent. per annum from December 1st to May 31st, and 2 per cent. per annum for the remaining six months. On sums exceeding Rs. 1,00,000 interest is allowed by special arrangement. No interest will be allowed which does not amount to Rs. 3 per half year.
FIXED DEPOSITS.
Deposits are received fixed for one year or for shorter periods at rates of interest which can be ascertained on application.
GENERAL BANKING BUSINESS.
Transacted rules for which can be obtained on application.

H. P. STRINGFELLOW.
Manager.

BANKING

SECOND INDIAN WAR LOAN.

ISSUE OF

5½ per cent. Income-tax free War Bonds repayable at par in 1921.
5½ per cent. Income-tax free War Bonds repayable at par in 1923.
5½ per cent. Income-tax free War Bonds repayable at Rs. 103 in 1925.
5½ per cent. Income-tax free War Bonds repayable at Rs. 105 in 1928.

Applications for the above may be made on and after June 3rd through—

THE
HONGKONG & SHANGHAI
BANKING CORPORATION
C. H. WILSON,
Agent.

WE GUARANTEE
OUR GRAND RANGES OF
SILK AND EMBROIDERY
OUR SILK AND EMBROIDERY ARE USED ALL OVER INDIA
BY
(1) *Rajahs and Maharajas*
(2) *Ranis and Maharanis*
(3) *High Class Ladies and Gentlemen*
We are "cheap." Why? No middleman's profit,
AHMED E. ESAALI Empire Building, Hornby Road, Bombay.

Wm. Chs. SMITH & Co.
(FROM LONDON.)
M. I. PAINTERS S. A. & LONDON.
Painters, Artistic Decorators and Contractors.
OIL AND COLOUR MERCHANTS.
PARAMOUNT OIL PAINTS, Manufactured by Wm. Chas Smith & Co.
WORKS: Malad, B B & C. I. Railway.
OFFICE: Marine Street, Fort.

BANKING.

CHARTERED BANK OF INDIA, AUSTRALIA & CHINA.
Incorporated in England by ROYAL CHARTER 1853.

Capital £1,200,000
Reserve Fund £2,600,000
Reserve Liability of Shareholders £1,200,000

HEAD OFFICE
38, Bishopsgate, London, E. C.
AGENCIES AND BRANCHES.

Amritsar	Hongkong	Penang
Bangkok	Iloilo	Puket
Batavia	Ipoh	Rangoon
Bombay	Karachi	Saigon
Calcutta	Klang	Seremban
Canton	Kobe	Shanghai
Cebu	Kwala Lumpor	Singapore
Colombo	Madras	Sourabaya
Delhi	Manila	Taiping (F.M.S.)
Foochow	Medan	Tavoy
Haiphong	New York	Tientsin
Hankow	Peking	Yokohama

The CORPORATION sell DRAFTS on the above Agencies and Branches and also on the principal commercial cities throughout the world, buy and receive for collection Bills of Exchange, issue TRAVELLING LETTERS OF CREDIT and undertake general Banking business of every description.
CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS—Interest is allowed at 2 per cent. per annum on the minimum monthly balance of not under Rs. 1,000 and not exceeding Rs. 1,00,000 but no interest is allowed when the sum accrued does not amount to Rs. 5 half-yearly. Amounts above Rs. 1,00,000 will be received on terms which may be ascertained upon application.
GOVERNMENT SECURITIES, STOCKS and SHARES bought and sold on account of clients also received for Safe Custody and collection of Interest and Dividends, when due.
FIXED DEPOSITS are received for twelve months and for shorter periods a rates which may be ascertained on application.

J. KEENAN,
Agent.

VICTORY
OVER
CONSUMPTION.
LIEUT.-COLONEL
AMAZED AT MY SUCCESS.
Writes 20th June after seven weeks' treatment:—
"He eats and sleeps well, has no pains in the chest, does not have fever and says he feels brisk and well and able for work. I must say that I could not have believed possible such a rapid and thorough change of health as your patient has shown."
THE ONLY MAN
who can *prove* he has cured consumption in all stages is
REV. G. R. WALTERS,
M.L., LL.D., B.A., T.C.D.
LONAVLA.

SALE BY AUCTION.

BENNETT & CO.

The sale of cotton waste at Jacob Sassoon Mill, Parel, advertised to take place to-day is POSTPONED until further notice.

A GOOD OPPORTUNITY FOR INVESTMENT.
AUCTION SALE OF VERY VALUABLE VACANT PIECE OF LAND AT CHARNI ROAD, GIRGAUM, ON TRAM LINE, NEXT TO DR. SIR BHALCHANDRA'S RESIDENCE.
Messrs. BENNETT & Co. will THIS DAY THURSDAY, the 4th instant, sell by Public Auction, at 4-30 p.m., (S.T.), on the premises by order of the parties concerned the following property:—
All that piece or parcel of Pension and Tak land of ground registered in the Books of the Collector of Land Revenue under Collector's Old Nos. 80, 91, 687 and 37. Collector's New Nos. 1-783, 759, 3148 and 235, Old Survey Nos. 566, 566, 567, and 576, and New Survey No. A. B. 7867, together with the messuage, tenement or dwelling house, standing thereon, situate at Charni Road, without the Fort of Bombay, in the Registration District and Sub-District of Bombay, containing by admeasurement, 830 square yards or thereabouts and assessed by the Assessor and Collector of Municipal Rates and Taxes under Ward G Ward Nos. 1210 (1), 1210 (1a), 1210 (b), and 1210 (1c), and Street Nos. 1-1a-1b, and 1c, and bounded as follows:—On the East by the property of Harrishchandra Nilaji, on the West by the Charni Road, on the South by the property of Bai Narmadabai, widow of Wishvanath Dhundoba Divetri and on the North by the property of Canji Goculdas.
For further particulars and conditions of sale apply to the Undersigned.

BENNETT, & Co.,
Bombay, 4th July, 1918.

MESSRS. MEHTA & CO.
Auctioneers to the Government and G. I. P. Railway.
No. 25, Medows Street, Fort, Bombay.
Telephone No. 1285.

AUCTION SALE OF 10 PACKAGES GAGRAPAT GRAHAM.
THIS DAY THURSDAY, the 4th July at 3-30 p.m., (S. T.), Messrs. MEHTA and Co., will sell by Public Auction by order of Shah Nagindas Vijbhukhandas at his shop at Dadar Gully Muljі Jetha Market and on account and at the risk of Seth Tribhovandas Narotamdas.
10 packages each 80 pieces Gagrapat Graham 32 yards and 34 inches.

AUCTION SALE OF 52 PACKAGES SHIRTINGS.
THIS DAY THURSDAY, instant, at 4-30 p. m., MEHTA and Co. Public Auction, at the Medows Street, Fort ed and on account faulting purch of Delhi:—
52 packa No. 1910

RATES ADVERTISEMENT AND SUBSCRIPTION

ADVERTISEMENTS.

"Wanted," "To be Let," "For Sale" and other sundry Advertisements, when not strictly appertaining to any regular business, are charged at the following rates, which must be strictly prepaid:

Advertisements not exceeding 20 words Re. 1 per insertion; every additional word half anna.

Advertisements are not received after 6 p.m. for insertion in the next day's paper.

Domestic Announcements.—6 lines, Rs. 2 per insertion prepaid. Every additional line, annas 4 extra.

Government, Railway, Legal and other Public Notifications.—Rs. 6 per inch, Minimum charge Rs. 2.

Company Prospectuses and Company Notices.—Rs. 6 per inch.

Trade Announcements in Special Short Advertisement Columns.—Rs. 1-8 per inch. No display allowed.

Special contract rates for display advertisements can be had on application to:

THE MANAGER,

"Bombay Chronicle" Office,

No. 8, Medows Street, Bombay.

SUBSCRIPTION.

PAYABLE STRICTLY IN ADVANCE.

DAILY EDITION.

	LOCAL.	UP-COUNTRY.
Yearly ..	.. Rs. 30-0	Rs. 35-0
Half-yearly	.. „ 16-0	„ 18-0
Quarterly	.. „ 8-0	„ 9-0
Monthly	.. „ 3-0	„ 3-8
Single Copy ..	.. ..	..TWO Annas

SUNDAY EDITION.

	LOCAL.	UP-COUNTRY.
Yearly ..	..Rs. 5-0	Rs. 6-0
Single Copy ..	.. ..	..TWO Annas

TRADE ANNOUNCEMENTS.

WANTED Sufferers to use our harmless Sanyas's Oil externally for nervous debility, Non-irritant. A Phial, Rs. 2. Dr. RUPCHAND, B.M., Shikarpur, Sind. 285

COAL FOR MILLS—C. I. Provinces coal any quantity supplied on order at Rs. 32 per ton Bombay delivery. Apply GISTA & Co., 81, Parsi Bazar, Fort, Phone No. 2008. 482

THE BRITISH GOVERNMENT have bought over 5,000 "EMPIRE TYPEWRITERS." What better test of efficiency and durability? Catalogue from CITY SHORTHAND & TYPEWRITING STUDIO, 281, Hornby Road, Fort. 1

FRIDAY—From 1st March, 1918, MEHTA & Co., Auctioneers, 25, Medows Street, Fort, will hold bona-fide auctions every FRIDAY at 2-30 p.m. Owners are not allowed to bid. Come and buy just what you want. You'll get it cheap.

MISCELLANEOUS

TYPE-COPYING WORK undertaken by Lady owning Typewriter. Moderate rates. Apply to Box No. 492, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle." 536

STUDENTS OF FINE ARTS! The latest scientific training of Italian Academies, brought nearer home. Don't lose the golden opportunity. Apply immediately to the PRINCIPAL, the Academical and Scientific Training College of Fine Arts, 21, Kalbadevi Road. 528

SITUATION VACANT.

WANTED—A qualified LADY DOCTOR for Islami Zanana Dispensary, Dhoraji, Kathiawar. Applicate with certificate at Dispensary address.

LINO OPERATORS—Wanted good quick LINOTYPE OPERATORS. Only fully qualified and competent men need apply. Piece-work system. Apply Box 1600A, Advt., Dept., "Bombay Chronicle."

WANTED— IMMEDIATELY—A STENO-TYPIST with good speed. Those well qualified need only apply. Pay according to qualifications. Apply to Y. G. PANDIT, Whiteaway Laidlaw Building, Fort. 500

WANTED—Two WAITRESSES, Europeans, for High Class Tea Rooms, Apollo Bunder, must be of smart appearance. Short hours and good wages to suitable applicants. Apply Box No. 477, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle." 487

WANTED—Two MUSICIANS, either men or ladies, one VIOLINIST, one PIANIST to play at High Class Tea Rooms, every evening between 6-0 p.m. and 8-0 p.m. except on Sundays. Apply stating terms to Box No. 478, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle." 488

WANTED—A GRADUATE and an UNDERGRADUATE for Municipal English School, who can teach Science. Pay according to qualification Apply M. P. LAVINGIA, Chairman, S. B. Dhandhuka. 430

WANTED for the Bombay Sub-Division M.W.S., a qualified PLUMBER, holding a Licence issued by the Bombay Municipality, pay Rs. 60 per mensem. Apply to GARRISON ENGINEER, Barracks Bombay, A.C.R.E.'s office, Marine Lines. 514

WANTED—For an up-country Mill, FOREMAN for the Moulding and Mechanic Shop, capable of boring parts and cylinders of large steam engines. Apply stating age, previous experience, salary expected, etc., to Box [illegible]487, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle." 510

[illegible]IRST CLASS MECHANICAL ELECTRICAL ENGINEER [illegible]only those having pro- possessing thorough [illegible]owledge of electric [illegible]d apply, stating [illegible]ary expected, [illegible]s, to Box [illegible]icle." 509

SITUATIONS VACANT.

WANTED—A PORTUGUESE CLERK, Matriculated preferred for a Lawyer's office. Apply to Box No. 493, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle" stating salary. 541

WANTED—HINDOO TAXI-DRIVERS knowing English and Mechanics sharp. Apply Box No. 490, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle" 490

WANTED—Two Hindu hard-working CLERKS, Matriculates. Good hand-writing essential. Only competent men need apply to TRIPATHI & Co., Kalbadevi Road, Bombay. 542

WANTED—A TYPIST, expert in Import and Export line corresponding. Salary according to qualification. Apply M. ALLAEUX & Co., opposite G. T. Hospital, Narsingha Mansion. 533

WANTED—A TYPIST and a GUJARATI CLERK, who have worked in Attorney's office. Apply to Messrs. MANSUKHLAL HIRALAL MEHTA & Co. 530

WANTED.—For out-port MANIFEST CLERK, wages Rs. 40 rising to Rs. 80, board, lodging free. Apply to Box No. 484, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle." 505

WANTED IMMEDIATELY—Smart TYPIST, Hindu, with a knowledge of accounts, preferred. Good remunerations to a really capable man. Apply with copies of testimonials to Box No. 490, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle". 526

WANTED—A PENSIONED BAND HAVILDAR, capable of performing the duties of Bandmaster. Terms pay of Havildar plus Rs. 15 Staff Pay, free quarters clothing and rations in addition to Pension. If capable of doing so can also undertake the duties of Mess Writer with Rs. 15 allowance. Apply with copies of testimonials (which will not be returned) to OFFICER COMMANDING, DEPOT 105th MAHRATTA LIGHT INFANTRY, Belgaum. 543

FOR SALE.

FOR SALE—BULL TERRIER PUPS. Seven weeks old. Pedigree stock. Apply to Box No 491, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle." 527

MANY GINNING and PRESSING FACTORIES as well Engines and Boilers of various types for sale. Apply for full particulars JAMNADAS. 96, Civil Lines Jubbulpore. 433

A STREAM TROLLY and TRACTION ENGINE FOR SALE. Apply to the undersigned stating terms. Enquiry can be made in the District Local Board Office, Broach.—President, D. L. Bd., Broach. 494

FOR SALE—A PORTABLE STEAM ENGINE 45 I. H. P. Boiler fitted with Copper Firebox and Brass Tubes. Working pressure of the Boiler is 165 lbs., per square inch. Prewar London Price £830, shall be sold for half the price or near offer as owner is going home. Apply to LUCK & Co., Adjoining Jubilee Mills, Ahmedabad. 539

TO BE LET.

WATSON'S ANNEXE, Apollo Bunder. Rooms facing Yacht Club, and Apollo Pier Road, Rents from Rs. 27 to Rs. 125. Apply to MANAGER. 410

PUBLIC NOTICES.

BANK OF BOMBAY.

THE BANK will be CLOSED on WEDNESDAY, the 10th instant, that day being a Public Holiday (Ramzan Id), under the Negotiable Instruments Act, 1881.

R. AITKEN,
Secretary and Treasurer.

Bombay, 2nd July, 1918. 532

NOTICE.

SECOND INDIAN WAR LOAN.

APPLICATIONS for the Second Indian War Loan addressed to the Accountant-General, Bombay, should hereafter be presented at the New War Loan Office, adjoining the Currency Office on the Esplanade Road, where they will be received from 10-30 a.m. to 3-30 p.m. and 4-30 p.m. to 5-30 p.m. on week days and from 10-30 a.m. to 3-30 p.m. on Saturdays.

C. W. C. CARSON,
Accountant-General.

Bombay, 2nd July, 1918. 535

B. B. & C. I. RAILWAY.

(Incorporated in England by Special Act of Parliament.).

NOTICE.

LOCAL SUBURBAN TRAIN SERVICE.

THE Public are informed that there is likely to be a temporary dislocation of the present Train Service owing to sickness among the staff due to the Epidemic prevailing in Bombay. Every endeavour will be made to provide as many trains as possible.

W. P. PECHEY,
Ag. General Traffic Manager.

Bombay, 1st July, 1918. 498

KING GEORGE V ANTI-TUBERCULOSIS LEAGUE, BOMBAY.

APPLICATIONS are invited for the post of a specially trained TUBERCULOSIS NURSE with at least one year's experience at a Tuberculosis Sanatorium.

No applicant who does not possess this qualification need apply.

Salary according to qualifications and experience. Free furnished quarters.

Apply by letter only with copies of diplomas and testimonials to:—

The JOINT HONORARY SECRETARIES,
King-George V. Anti-Tuberculosis League,
Sanitary Institute, Princess Street,
BOMBAY. 404

LEGAL NOTICES.

NOTICE.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that HAJI JAN MAHOMED HAJI ALLARAKHIA the Receiver in Suit No. 958 of 1915, has contracted and agreed to sell to our clients, HAJI JAN MAHOMED HAJI ALLARAKHIA and ABDULLA HAJI ALLARAKHIA, administrators of the estate of the late Moledina Haji Allarakhia, the property described in the Schedule hereunder written.

All persons having or claiming any estate, right, title, interest, claim and demand into, upon or against the said property or any part thereof by way of sale, exchange, mortgage, trust, lease, gift, inheritance, succession, possession, lien or otherwise howsoever, are hereby required to make the same known in writing to us at our office at No. 13, Military Square Lane, Fort, Bombay, and also to the Assessor and Collector of Municipal Rates and Taxes, Bombay, and to the Collector of Bombay, within 14 days from the date hereof, otherwise the purchase shall be completed without reference to any such claim and all such claims, if any, shall be considered as waived.

DESCRIPTION OF THE PROPERTY.

All that piece or parcel of Pension and Tax land or ground together with the messuage, tenement or dwelling house standing therein, situate, lying and being at and on the western side of Mahim Custom Road, without the Fort and in the Registration Sub-District of Bombay, containing by admeasurement 525 square yards or thereabouts and registered in the Books of the Collector of Land Revenue under Old Nos. 163 and 370, New No. a/3780, Old Survey No. 22 and New Survey No. 4/43 and assessed by the Assessor and Collector of Municipal Rates and Taxes under G Ward Nos. 5235 (1) and 5235 (2), Street Nos. 120 and 120A, and bounded on the East by the said Mahim Custom Road now called Mahim Bazar Road, on the West and South by the public passage and on the North by the properties of Moreshwar Sakharam Halaji and of Esmail Gowli.

Dated this 3rd day of July, 1918.

MANCHERSHAH & NARMADASHANKAR.
Attorneys for the Purchasers.

538

NOTICE.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that Mr. PURSHOTTAM KESHAVJI has contracted to sell to our client, Mr. DHANJI BHIMJI MATTANI, the undermentioned property:—

All persons having or claiming any estate, right, title, interest, claim or demand in respect of the said property or any part thereof by way of inheritance, charge, mortgage, sale, gift, lien, lease, trust or otherwise howsoever, are hereby required to make the same known in writing to us at our office at No. 1, Hamam Street, Fort, Bombay, and to the Assessor and Collector of Rates and Taxes of the Municipality of Bombay, within 14 days from the date hereof at the expiration of which period the sale will be completed without regard to any such claim or claims, if any, which shall then be considered to have been waived.

DESCRIPTION OF THE PROPERTY.

All that piece or parcel of land or ground known as Plot No. 74 of the Gamdevi Estate of the City of Bombay Improvement Trust, together with the messuage, tenement or dwelling house newly built standing thereon, situate, lying and being on the western side of Vacchaghandy Road, in the City and Island and Registration Sub-District of Bombay, containing by admeasurement 765 square yards or thereabouts and bounded as follows:—That is to say, on or towards the North by service passage, on or towards the East by the Improvement Trust Plot 75 now belonging to Ardeshar Bomanji Dubash, on or towards the South by the said Vachhaghandy Road and on or towards the West by the Improvement Trust Plot No. 73 now belonging to Limji N. Banaji and assessed by the Collector of Land Revenue under portions of New Survey Nos. 2/312, 2/313 and 2/335, and by the Municipality under D Ward No. 2883 and Street No. 3 portion and is now in the occupation of the vendor and his tenants.

Dated this 3rd day of July, 1918.

SOONDERDAS & Co.,
Purchaser's Attorneys.

529

IN THE HIGH COURT OF JUDICATURE AT BOMBAY.

TESTAMENTARY AND INTESTATE JURISDICTION.

GEORGE V by the Grace of God of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland, and of the British Dominions beyond the Seas, King-Defender of the Faith, Emperor of India.

Petition for Letters of Administration of the property and credits of ABDUL HUSEIN TAJBHAI, of Bombay, Bora Mahomedan Inhabitant, a Plumber, residing at Khokha Bazaar, without the Fort of Bombay ..... Deceased.

NATHIBAI, widow of the abovenamed deceased, Abdul Husein Tajbhai, of Bombay, Bora Mahomedan Inhabitant, residing at Khokha Bazaar, outside the Fort of Bombay ..... Petitioner.

All persons claiming to have any interest in the Estate of the abovenamed deceased are hereby cited to come and see the Proceedings if they think fit before the Grant of Letters of Administration.

Witness Sir BASIL SCOTT, Knight, Chief Justice at Bombay aforesaid, this Twenty-eighth day of June, in the year of our Lord One thousand Nine hundred and Eighteen and in the Ninth year of our Reign.

Seal of the High Court at Bombay

(Sd.) P. B. MALABARI,
Acting Registrar.

(Sd.) W. J. HOWARD,

28th day of June, 1918.

Messrs. JEHANGIR, GULABBHAI & BILIMORIA,
Petitioner's Attorneys.

534

THE EXCELSIOR

To-day at 6-30 p.m.

THE

"LIGHT OF THE HEART"

Comedy Drama

"HIS CONQUERED SELF"

PATHE'S GAZETTE

"CAUGHT IN A JAM"

A Star-light Comedy

A PROGRAMME OF BRAND NEW FILMS 3 SHOWS NIGHTLY at 7, 8-45 & 10-30.

SALE BY AUCTION.

CRAWFORD & CO.'S SALES.

BONA-FIDE SALE
OF
VARIOUS SIZES OF BAMBOOS, TIMBERS, PICKETS, ETC.

Under instructions from the Controller of Munitions, Messrs. CRAWFORD and Co. will sell by Public Auction on the following days, various sizes of Bamboos, etc. (in small lots) at the following places:—

On TUESDAY, the 16th day of July, 1918, at 2-30 p.m. (S. T.) at Defence Yard, Reay Road, Mazagon:—

About 84,220 bamboos 20 ft. long 1½in. diameter.
About 46,500 bamboos 20 ft. long 1½in. diameter.
About 2,000 bamboos 8 ft. long 1½in. diameter.
About 5,300 bamboos 16 ft. long.
About 1,300 bamboos 16 ft. long.
About 31,000 bamboos 14 ft. long.
About 4,500 bamboos 10 ft. long 3in. diameter.
About 1,50,000 pickets and ballies.

On WEDNESDAY, the 17th day of July, 1918, at 2-30 p.m. (S. T.) at the Cotton Depot of Bombay Port Trust Railway, at Reay Road, Mazagon:—

About 4,93,000 bamboos 15 ft. long 1in. diameter.
About 38,000 bamboos 25 ft. long 2in. diameter.
One lot bamboos 10 ft. long 1½in. diameter.
About 4,350 bamboos 20 ft. long 6in. diameter.
About 1,550 bamboos 16 ft. long 5in. diameter.
About 824 bamboos.
About 1,600 bamboos.

On THURSDAY, the 18th day of July, 1918, at 2-30 p.m. (S. T.), at the Cotton Depot of Bombay Port Trust Railway at Reay Road, Mazagon:—

One big lot Scrap Timbers.

A deposit of 25 per cent. will be required at the time of sale, goods to be removed against cash next day.

CRAWFORD & Co.,
Auctioneers.

Bombay, 4th July, 1918.

AMUSEMENTS.

THE EMPIRE

Daily at 6-30, 8-15 and 10 p.m.

WHY THE COURT OF RUSSIA CRASHED.

THE

"DANCER'S PERIL"

SEE THE RUSSIAN IMPERIAL BALLET HEADED BY ALEXIS KOSLOFF

in the dances they performed at the Russian Court, including the famous "Scheherazade"

THE

"DANCER'S PERIL"

No other Photo-Play ever contains such Realistic Glimpses of the Art of the Ensemble Dance.

"THE HORSE"

Scientific Exposition of the favourite Animal

IMPERIAL

The Premier Picture Palace of Bombay.
LAMINGTON ROAD

To-night!

MOLLIE KING
AND
CREIGHTON HALE
IN THE
"SEVEN PEARLS"
The Serial Superb.

PATHE'S GAZETTE.

PATHE'S HISTORY OF THE GREAT WAR
Chapter 19th.
What Russia did early in the begining of War. The rout of the Austrian Army, etc.

TWO JEALOUS MEN
Comic.

"ALWAYS A GOOD SHOW."

TIME: 7, 8-45 & 10-30 p.m. daily.
Matinee every Saturday and Sunday 5 p.m.
Special show every Sunday 3-30 p.m.
POPULAR PRICES.

NEW ALEXANDRA

NEAR CRAWFORD MARKET.
To night
An Engrossing Drama of Breathless Excitement
BRANDED FOR LIFE
or
RAPHAEL THE GIPSY
featuring
EMILIE SANNOM ("Ponopta")
Pictorial News (War Office Official).
Beds, Baths and Bedlam.
Two-Reel Gaumont Comic.
3 SHOWS NIGHTLY at 7, 8-45 & 10-30.

THE EXCELSIOR

TO-NIGHT AT 9-30

THE BANDMAN OPERA Co.

TO-NIGHT AT 9-30

To-night Thursday 4th July
The Fantastic Musical Comedy in Three Acts
"THE ARCADIANS"

Friday 5th July
A New Musical Play in Three Acts.
"THE MAID OF THE MOUNTAINS"

Saturday 6th July
The Ever-popular Musical Play.
"THE MERRY WIDOW"

Sunday 7th July
HALF PRICE MATINEE at 5-30 p.m.
A New Musical Play from the Gaiety Theatre, London.
"THEODORE & CO."

Plans open at Rose & Co. from 10 a.m. to 6 p.m.
After 7 p.m. at the Theatre.

NOTICE:—Seats not paid for cannot be held later than the evening of the day preceding the date of performance. Tickets once issued cannot be exchanged or cash refunded.

TO-NIGHT!
OUR GALA NIGHT!!
At 6-30 TO-NIGHT At 10

PALACE

OF VARIETIES
GAIETY THEATRE
THE GAIETY REVUE & COMEDY CO.
presents
A BRILLIANT REVUELET

GO AS YOU PLEASE

In one Act of
POPULAR SONGS,
DUETS AND DANCES
Preceded by
VARIETIES
By
MISS EILEEN GRACE
MISS NORA MOORE
MISS F. WILFRED
MISS VIOLET MAY
Mr. FRED SHIRLEY
C. MORRIS
In a Budget of
LATEST SONGS AND DANCES.

ROYAL OPERA HOUSE

TO-NIGHT AT 9-30
Grand Opening of the
HOWITT—PHILLIPS Co.
presenting the American "Crook" play
"WITHIN THE LAW"
A thrilling story of war between New York criminals and the Police.
ALSO TO-MORROW 9-30
and
SATURDAY MATINEE 5 p.m.

Saturday and Monday 9-30
"FANNY'S FIRST PLAY"
Bernard Shaw's most successful Comedy.

BOOK NOW AT ROSE & Co.'s
Prices: Stalls Rs. 5—D. Circle Rs. 3—Balcony Rs. 2—Gallery Re. 1.
Boxes from Rs. 15 and upwards.
MATINEE PRICES: Stalls Rs. 3, D. Circle and Balcony Rs. 2, Gallery Re. 1, Boxes from Rs. 10 and upwards.

To-night & to-morrow at 6-30 only.
MR. E. H. DUCASSE presents
the 4-Act Butcher—All-British film
"FLAMES"
adapted from the wonderful novel by
ROBERT HICHENS
A picture out-of-the-ordinary, dealing with occultism and full of tense situation featuring the London Stars
OWEN NARES & MARGARET BANNERMAN.
An attempt to show the unending struggle between good and evil with a strong love interest.

Popular Prices:	Stalls Rupee one.	Box Seats Rs. 2 Family Boxes for four Rs. 5.	Dress Circle 8 As. Balcony 4 As.	Gallery 2 As.

THE MAJESTIC

TRAM TERM., GIRGAUM.
Presents TO-NIGHT AT 7, 8-45 and 10-30
The World-renowned Serial Stars
GRACE CUNARD AND FRANCIS FORD
in a Powerful Photo-Drama
IN TREASON'S GRASP
Also
The Universal Screen Magazine
and a side-splitting Comedy; featuring
Billie Ritchie
Next Saturday:—A Gigantic Spectacular Production
SPARTACUS
or the Revolt of the Gladiators.

THE WEST-END CINEMA

(NEW CHURNEY ROAD)
THIS WEEK'S SPLENDID DRAMA BY
Pathe Freres
"The Last Flight"
(4 Parts—5,000 feet)
is acclaimed with cheers by all and they are simply charmed with it.
It is a delightful story of the mad passion of a heroic Aviator for a beautiful Countess.
ALSO THE USUAL
GAUMONT GAZETTE and a screaming COMIC FILM.
Four Shows daily: 5-30, 7, 8-45, & 10-15 p.m. (S. T.)

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THE WEATHER.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

SIMLA, July 2.

A disturbance near the head of the Bay is developing. Rainfall, therefore, is scanty in northern India. Rainfall has been nearly general in Lower Burma, Konkan, Malabar and local in west of United Provinces, Gujarat, Central India east, south of Central Provinces and Madras Deccan. A few falls also occurred in Assam, Bengal, Kashmir, north-east Baluchistan and south Rajputana. The principal amounts are:—Mergui and Tavoy two inches, Moulmein three, Silchar, Karwar and Mangalore two, Mercara one.

Forecast:—Rain will decrease in Gujarat and increase in centre of the Peninsula.

TEMPERATURE IN BOMBAY.

GOVERNMENT OBSERVATORY, COLABA.

Bombay, 2nd July 1918.

Means of observations taken at 6 a.m., 10 a.m., 2 p.m., 4 p.m., and 10 p.m.

Barometer corrected to 52 deg Fahr.	29.697 Inches
Temperature of Air	82.1 Deg.
Wet Bulb Thermometer	77.8 "
Dew Point	76.2 "
Relative humidity of Air	0.828 "
Extent of cloudy sky (the whole sky cloudy=10)	7.8 "
Maximum temperature of Air	86.0 "
Minimum do. do.	80.2 "
General direction of Wind from midnight to midnight	WSW,W.
Movement of Wind from midnight to midnight	128 Miles.
Fall of Rain	0.27 Inch.
Total fall during month	0.28 "
Do. do. year	25.56 "
Additional fall of rain up to 10 a.m., of 3rd July 1918	0.04 "

SUN, MOON AND TIDES AT BOMBAY.

The following are the hours and height of the tides in Bombay Harbour during the ensuing week. Hour stated in Bombay Mean Time. Depth of water is at Prince's Dock:—

Day of Week	Day of Month	HIGH WATER. Bombay Mean time: h.	m.	Depth on Still. ft.	in.	LOW WATER. Day of Month	Bombay Mean time: h.	m.	Depth on Still. ft.	in.
	July					July				
Wed.	3	m	6	42	25	11	3	m	0	6	17	0
			6	20a	25	10			0	36a	20	8
Thur	4	m	8	4	26	5	4	m	1	13	16	8
			7	30a	25	6			2	0a	20	9
Fri.	5	m	9	12	27	3	5	m	2	14	16	3
			8	41a	25	7			3	12a	20	4
Sat.	6	m	10	10	28	0	6	m	3	8	15	10
			9	44a	25	9			4	12a	19	9
Sun.	7	m	10	59	28	8	7	m	3	57	15	8
			10	30a	26	1			5	2a	19	2
Mon.	8	m	11	40	29	0	8	m	4	42	15	7
			11	27a	26	5			5	46a	18	7
Tues.	9		0	16a	29	1	9	m	6	24	15	8
									6	26a	18	2

The following are the hours of sunrise and sunset, according to Indian Standard Time, during the ensuing week:—

		Sunrise:	Sunset
July	3 (Wednesday)	6h. 6m.	7h. 20m.
"	4 (Thursday)	6h. 6m.	7h. 20m.
"	5 (Friday)	6h. 6m.	7h. 20m.
"	6 (Saturday)	6h. 7m.	7h. 20m.
"	7 (Sunday)	6h. 7m.	7h. 20m.
"	8 (Monday)	6h. 7m.	7h. 20m.
"	9 (Tuesday)	6h. 8m.	7h. 20m.

Phases of the Moon:—

Last Quarter	1d.	2h. 12.9m.	p.m.
New Moon	8d.	1h. 52.1m.	p.m.
First Quarter	16d.	11h. 54.7m.	a.m.
Full Moon	24d.	4.58m.	a.m.
Last Quarter	30d.	6h. 43.9m.	p.m.

DAILY WEATHER REPORT.

Summary of observations recorded at 8 hours on Wednesday, the 3rd July, 1918, giving data for the preceding 24 hours.

The Punjab.—Skies are clear. Humidity is generally below the average. Day temperature is in moderate or considerable excess throughout; night temperature is also above the average in the south Punjab.

The United Provinces.—Cawnpore reports 0.22in. of rain. Skies are lightly or moderately clouded. Day temperature is moderately or considerably above the average.

Sind and Rajputana.—Rain has fallen locally in south Rajputana; Kotah has had 0.62in. and Mount Abu 0.78in. Skies are clear in the north and are moderately or heavily clouded elsewhere. Humidity is above normal in the east of Rajputana and below it in upper Sind. Day temperature is above the average in the north of the division; night temperature is in slight excess in west Rajputana, but in considerable defect at Kotah.

Gujarat, Kathiawar and Central India West.—Rainfall has been nearly general in Central India West and local in Cutch; Neemuch reports 2.83in. of rain, Indore 0.22in. and Bhuj 0.10in. Skies are moderately or heavily clouded. Humidity is in slight excess in Central India West.

The Central Provinces.—Nearly general rainfall has occurred; Saugor reports 1.79in. of rain, Akola 0.34in., Amraoti 0.62in., Chanda 0.37in., Nagpur 0.27in. and Khandwa and Raipur 0.17in. each. Skies are moderately or heavily clouded. Humidity is generally above normal. Day temperature is in slight excess in the north-western districts.

The Konkan.—Rainfall has been general and in the southern districts it has been heavy: Bombay has had 0.24in., Ratnagiri 1.18in., Morugao 3.32in. and Karwar 2.20in. Skies are heavily clouded.

The Bombay Deccan and Hyderabad.—Nearly general rain has fallen in east Hyderabad and local rain in the north Bombay Deccan; Nizamabad receiving 0.23in., Hyderabad 0.11in. and Malegaon 0.12in. Skies are moderately or heavily clouded. Humidity is above normal in the area of rainfall. Day temperature continues in excess at Poona.

General Remarks.—Rainfall has been nearly general in north Malabar, the Konkan, east Hyderabad, the Central Provinces and Central India West, and local in the east of the United Provinces and south Rajputana, while a few showers are reported from Cutch, the north Bombay Deccan and the north Madras coast. Day temperature is high in the United Provinces, the Punjab and the adjacent districts of Sind and Rajputana.

An increase of rainfall appears probable in Gujarat and the Bombay Deccan.

OBSERVATIONS TAKEN at 8 a. m., on WEDNESDAY, the 3rd of July, 1918.

STATIONS	Temp: in Shade. Maximum of past 24 hours.	Minimum of past 24 hours.	Humidity. 8 A. M.	Rainfall: Past 24 hours	Total, 1st June to date.	Departure, 1st June to date.
PERSIAN GULF—						
Bushire	..	..	..	..	..	..
Do. (2nd July)	97.2	84.9	51	..	..	..
Jask (July)	94.6	78.1	82	..	..	—0.07
Do. (")	..	..	..	..	..	..
Muskat	..	..	..	..	..	..
Do. (2nd July)	100.3	87.5	73	..	..	—0.14
PUNJAB—						
Multan	109.6	88.7	56	..	..	—0.79
Rawalpindi	106.4	76.0	33	..	2.59	+0.65
Lahore	110.8	88.0	51	..	1.88	—0.26
Hissar	110.4	88.5	38	..	0.40	—1.67
Ambala	109.7	83.3	53	..	1.96	—2.91
Delhi	104.5	86.3	61	..	1.12	—2.76
UNITED PROVINCES—						
Agra	103.2	81.3	67	..	2.44	—0.70
Mainpuri	105.9	82.6	64	..	1.03	—2.74
Jhansi	101.1	77.8	67	..	1.95	—0.68
Cawnpore	102.4	81.3	80	0.22	4.10	+0.37
Allahabad	98.8	83.8	73	..	8.63	+3.00
SIND AND RAJPUTANA						
Jacobabad	114.5	87.0	52	..	0	—0.29
Karachi	89.2	81.8	80	..	0	—1.04
Ajmer	97.2	77.4	67	..	1.72	—1.05
Jalpore	104.5	76.3	85	0.05	0.13	—2.78
Kotah	101.6	75.0	80	0.62	3.94	+0.85
Mount Abu	78.8	64.3	96	0.78	3.78	—3.54
GUJARAT KATHIAWAR AND CENTRAL INDIA WEST—						
Bhuj	94.4	79.3	69	0.10	0.10	—2.67
Dwarka	89.7	82.0	77	..	0	—2.96
Veraval	85.1	82.1	81	..	0.38	—4.40
Rajkot	97.6	74.8	67	..	0.12	—4.04
Bhavnagar Para	92.4	78.3	91	0.05	1.53	—3.43
Surat	90.8	79.3	82	..	3.88	—6.27
Ahmedabad	95.0	79.9	77	..	1.70	—3.88
Deesa	99.1	78.2	84	0.03	2.03	—0.81
Neemuch	92.7	70.0	86	2.83	9.05	+4.13
Indore	86.1	70.7	93	0.22	4.39	—2.04
CENTRAL PROVINCES—						
Jubbulpore	91.7	75.5	83	..	7.43	—1.66
Saugor	94.4	73.2	90	1.79	8.04	+1.12
Hoshangabad	91.7	74.8	77	..	5.64	—1.17
Khandwa	86.6	72.4	86	0.17	6.83	+0.87
Akola	90.4	73.5	89	0.34	4.82	—1.04
Amraoti	90.3	72.4	90	0.62	8.95	+1.62
Nagpur	89.1	74.0	91	0.27	13.73	+3.77
Chanda	88.7	74.0	92	0.37	12.79	+4.40
Raipur	89.9	74.6	87	0.17	25.38	+15.96
KONKAN—						
Bombay	86.0	79.8	91	0.24	11.14	—10.37
Ratnagiri	83.7	75.1	96	1.18	20.85	—11.65
Marmugao	81.3	..	97	3.32	20.50	—11.80
Karwar	81.3	72.8	78	2.20	25.25	—16.43
BOMBAY DECCAN AND HYDERABAD—						
Malegaon	92.1	73.5	92	0.12	1.35	—3.75
Ahmednagar	90.0	71.5	75	0.06	1.53	—3.89
Poona	90.6	72.8	77	..	0.34	—5.19
Sholapur	93.6	74.2	70	..	1.04	—4.39
Bijapur	90.1	71.5	75	..	0.68	—2.72
Belgaum	78.1	65.2	95	0.04	2.50	—6.93
Aurangabad	91.9	73.7	82	0.05	1.40	—4.91
Nizamabad (Indur)	93.9	72.1	93	0.23	3.27	—2.98
Hyderabad	92.2	72.2	88	0.11	1.86	—3.27
MALABAR AND CEYLON						
Mangalore	83.3	73.1	80	1.98	30.76	—10.20
Calicut	83.8	72.7	93	0.65	19.44	—17.84
Cochin	83.7	75.2	84	0.08	16.84	—14.42
Colombo	85.8	77.8	84	0.01	5.06	—3.21
MADRAS (EXCLUDING MALABAR) AND MYSORE—						
Masulipatam	90.6	75.2	..	0.41	3.92	—1.05
Bellary	91.1	73.9	60	..	0.25	—1.89
Cuddapah	92.8	85.1	58	..	1.44	—1.34
Madras	92.5	79.6	61	..	2.16	—0.03
Bangalore	82.9	65.0	76	..	1.82	—1.50
Coimbatore	88.3	71.4	62	..	0.13	—1.71
Trichinopoly	98.3	79.2	53	..	1.21	—0.40
Negapatam	98.3	78.5	64	..	1.47	—0.08

STANDARD BAROMETER READING.

The following information is published in order that vessels in the Bombay Harbour may by comparison with a standard instrument ascertain the errors of their barometers:—

The reading of the Standard Barometer in the Colaba Observatory corrected for index error and reduced to 80 deg. F. and to the level of the tide at 8-45 a.m. Standard Time, on the 3rd July, 1918, was 29.850 inches. For temperature corrections applicable to mercurial barometer of ships the reading of the ship's barometer has to be increased or decreased by .013 inch for every 5 degrees according as the temperature of the attached thermometer is respectively below or above 80 deg. F. In case of the aneroid no temperature correction is needed. But for comparison at 80 deg. F. all aneroid readings should be increased by .138 inch. For correcting the ship's barometer either mercurial or aneroid for the height of the barometer cistern above the tide level in the stream at 8-45 a.m., Standard Time, the ship's barometer reading should be increased by .010 inch for every 10 feet of the height to make it comparable with the observatory barometer reading given.

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Bronze Statue 4 vols.	2 0
Soldier's Wife 2 vols.	1 4
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Robert Macaire in 2 vols.	1 0
Loves of the Harem in 4 vols.	1 0
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Heller's Bed-bug killer is a liquid preparation guaranteed to thoroughly destroy bed-bugs, fleas, &c. It does not injure clothes, furniture, &c., and can, therefore, be used freely anywhere.

½lb. tins. Ans. 7 each.
1lb. tins. Ans. 12 each.

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GENUINE JEWELLERY
WORTH HAVING!
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Art Designers of the latest fashionable Parisian Models

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MANUFACTURING JEWELLERS
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COMMERCIAL.

BOMBAY MARKET.

COTTON.

(From our Commercial Correspondent.)

July 3.

Late last night business was done in the Marwadi bazaar in Fine Broach July at Rs. 715, this also being the nominal rate this morning. The Marwadi bazaar opened at Rs. 714½ and after declining to Rs. 712 improved to Rs. 713½, and later on to Rs. 718. At Colaba business was done at the opening at Rs. 718 and closing quotations were as under.

The ready market is steadier and there has been a moderate demand for high class lots and stapled sorts.

QUOTATIONS 6 P. M.

Fine Broach	July	Rs.	719
Good Sawginned Dharwar	July	"	728
" M. G. Coompta..	"	"	768
" " Westerns	"	"	730

BOMBAY COTTON TRADE ASSOCIATION.

QUOTATIONS 3RD JULY 1918.

Growths.	Super-fine.	Fine	F.G.	Gd.	Delivery:
M.G. Bengals		590	565	515	Ready.
M.G. Sind Punjab		585	550		"
M.G. Muthia		600	565		"
Sawginned Dharwar				726	"
M.G. Westerns				740	"
M.G. Coompta				779	"
M.G. Bagalkot				747	"
M.G. Kadi Viramgam			743		"
M.G. Anjar			758		"
M.G. Mundra					
M.G. Limbdi Wadhwan			770		"
			736		"
Laktar Ginned				768	"
M.G. Athni Miraj					"
M.G. Broach		715	705	695	"

*RECEIPTS.

The following are the receipts of cotton produce, etc., for the 48 hours ending 6 p.m., on 2nd July 1918.

Cotton	10,114 bales.
Wheat	40,346 ows.
Linseed	8,990 "
Rape, &c.	706 "
Gingellyseed	21 "
Poppyseed	1,713 "
Groundnuts	538 "
Castorseed	1 052 "
Rice	27,790 "
Myrabolams	1,336 "
Cottonseed	534 "
Mowrasseed	Nil
Gram	12 703 "
Jowar	227 "
Maize	450 "
Barley	27,079 "

WHEAT AND SEEDS.

The following are to-day's closing rates as issued by the Marwari Chamber of Commerce.

Bombay, July 3rd, 1918:—6-30 p.m.

	Basis Terms: Rs. a. p.	Rail Delivery: Rs. a. p.
Wheat, White Delhi 70-38 lbs.	....	7 10 0
" " Cawnpore 70-38 lbs.	53 0 0	7 9 0
" Karachi Bangla	....	7 8 0
Rapeseed, Brown Delhi	7 8 0	....
" Cawnpore	7 7 0	....
" Yellow Cawnpore	7 12 0	....
Linseed, Brown Bold	7 15 0	8 2 6
" Thin	7 8 0	7 13 0
Teelseed, White 85.15	74 0 0	....
" Gajar 75.25	....	....
" Gajar 60.50	....	....
" Black	....	....
Poppyseed, White	11 8 0	....
Groundnut	44 0 0	....
Mowrasseed	4 0 0	....
Barley	3 7 8	....
Castorseed	52 8 0	10 13 0

Forward:

	Rs. a. p.
Wheat Aug.-Sept.	8 3 0
Linseed Sept.	8 1 0

BOMBAY AND CHINA YARN MARKETS.

Bombay, July 3rd, 1918.

	Rate per lb: Rs. a. p.
Davids No. 10	1— 0— 6
Shapurji No. 16	0—15—10
Simplex No. 10	0—15— 9
Edward No. 10	0—15— 8
Light House No. 6	0—13— 1

BOMBAY EXCHANGE QUOTATIONS.

Bombay, July 3rd 1918.

	Market Rates
Bank Telegraphic	1 5 15/16
" Demand	1 6 1
Doc. Acceptance 3m/s	1 6 7
Fcs. Demand	203
American Dollars	276
Hongkong	217/8
Shanghai	312
Japan	143
Singapore	155/8

Market quiet

MONEY AND SHARE MARKET.

Bombay July 3.

BULLION.

Bar Gold Rs. 31-0-0.
Sovereigns Rs. 18-15-0.
Silver Ready ex-duty Rs. 108-10-0.
Silver 1st Seettlement Rs. 108-10-0.

EXCHANGE.

T. T. on London 1/5 31/32.
D. D. on London 1/6 1/16.
Credit 3 Msd/a 1/6 7-16.
D. D. on France Fr. 203¾
Credit 3 Msd/a Fr. 212.
T. T. on Japan Rs. 143½.
60/D/St Japan Rs. 138½.
D. D. on Hongkong Rs. 217¾.
D. D. on Shanghai Rs. 312½.
D. D. on Singapore Rs. 155½.
D. D. on New York Rs. 279.

GOVERNMENT SECURITIES.

The following are the nominal rates.
5 per cent. War Loan 1929-47 90.
5½ per cent. War Bons 1920-22 98
4 per cent. Conversion Loan 78.
4 per cent. Terminable Loan 90.
3½ per cent. Paper 65.
4½ per cent. Port Trust long dated due 1926 88.
4 per cent. Port Trust long dated 76.
4 per cent. Municipal long dated 75.
4 per cent. Municipal short dated 75.
4 per cent. City Improvement Trust long dated 74.
5 per cent. Municipal Tansa. 90.
5 per cent. Municipal Sanitary 90.
The following are the Bank rates.
Bank of Bombay 5 per cent.
Bank of Bengal 6 per cent.
Bank of Madras 7 per cent.

SHARES.

The Share Market opened steady, but eased off during the course of the day on account of Bulls unloading. The Market closed quiet but steady.

The following are the closing quotations of the Bombay Stock Exchange.

Swadeshi 2,340, Swan 780, Standard 2,085, Simplex 1,035, Shapurji 1,514, Pearls 700, New Greats 435, Morarji 3,400, M. Petit 2,650, Madhowji 2,805, Luxmi Cotton 1,865, Kohinoor 1,725, Kastoorchand 1,575, Ind. Malwa 377-8, Ind. Bleaching 200, Finlay 565, Fazulbhoy 960, David 637-8, Currimbhoy 445-8, Crescent 298-12, Coorla 850, Colaba 1,500, Century 540, Cen. India 2,805, By. United 1,040, By. Dyeing 1,550, Advance 1,480, Tata Mill 900, Bundi 22-8, Cen. Mining 39-8, Ind. Cement 345, Katni Ord. 270, Katni Defd. 1,390, Shivrajpur 43-8, Tata Ord, 247, Tata Old D. 1,175, Alcocks 802-8, By. Burma 647-8, By. Steam 330, Tata Hydro 1,250.

The following are the closing quotations of the New Stock Exchange.

Swadeshi 2,330, Swan 765, Standard 2,090, Shapurji 151-4, Simplex 1,032-8, Pearls 700, New Greats 430, Morarji 3,400, M. Petit 2,680, Madhowji 2,795, Kohinoor 1,720 Luxmi Cotton 1,920, Kastoorchand 1,570, Ind. Malwa 380, Ind. Bleaching 200, Finlay 565, Fazalbhoy 960, David 635, Currimbhoy 445, Crescent 300, Colaba 1,580, Century 540, Cen. India 2,800, By. United 1,035, By. Dyeing 1,625, Advance 1,480, Tata Ord. 247-8, Katni Ord. 267-8, Bundi 21, Cen. Mining 40, Ind. Cement 340, Katni Defd. 1,385, Shivarajpur 44, Tata Old D 1,177-8, By. Burma 645, By. Steam 325, By. Tram 372-8, Tata Hydro 1,260.

RAILWAY TRAFFIC RETURNS.

Great Indian Peninsula Railway Company.
(Incorporated in England).

Comparative Statement of Traffic Earnings for week ending 29th June 1918.

	Total for the week. Rs.	Total to date. Rs.
Approximate Earnings for week ending 29th June 1918.		
G.I.P. Rly	24,94,400	2,35,46,667
A.D.C. Rly	63,600	5,82,402
B.K. Rly	4,800	53,824
C.B. Rly	5,800	71,818
Total	25,68,600	3,05,51,711
Earnings for corresponding 7 days ending 29th June 1917		
G.I.P. Rly	24,12,251	2,79,53,158
A.D.C. Rly	63,080	7,60,047
B.K. Rly	4,437	50,852
C.B. Rly	7,155	81,609
Total	24,86,923	2,88,15,686
Inc. or D: G.I.P. Rly	+82,149	+16,23,509
A.D.C. Rly	+520	+1,22,385
B.K. Rly	+363	—28
C.B. Rly	—1,355	—9,791

Central Provinces Railways.

	Total for the week. Rs.	Total to date. Rs.
Approximate Earnings for week ending 29th June 1918	16,300	2,31,118
Earnings for corresponding 7 days ending 29th June 1917.	13,444	1,55,238
Increase or Decrease	+2,856	+75,880

Dhond Baramati Railway.

	Total for the week. Rs.	Total to date. Rs.
Approximate Earnings for week ending 29th June 1918	1,900	36,058
Earnings for corresponding 7 days ending 29th June 1917	1,825	32,552
Increase or Decrease	+75	+3,506

Pachora Jamner Railway.
(Pachora Shendurni Section.)

	Total for the week: Rs.	Total to date Rs:
Approximate Earnings for week ending 29th June 1918	600	9,858
Earnings for corresponding 7 days ending 29th June 1917	..	..
Increase or Decrease	..	..

Note—Corrected with Audited figures upto 30th April 1918.

INDIAN WAR LOAN.

BOMBAY POST OFFICE SECTION.

Bombay, July 3rd.
Total up-to-date.

War Bonds	Rs. 9,125-0	.. Rs.	60,400-0
Cash Certificates	" 1,802-8	"	75,915-12
Total	.. 10,927-8	..	1,36,315-12

MORTALITY IN BOMBAY.

Bombay, 2nd July 1918.

PLAGUE CASES	Attacks.	Deaths.
Mandvi	1	0
Sewri	1	1
Hospitals	0	1
Total	2	2
SMALL-POX	3	2
CHOLERA	Nil	Nil

	1918.	1917.	1916.
Total Mortality	212	91	48

GERMAN BRUTALITY.

ESCAPED PRISONER'S STORY.

Further evidence of German ill-treatment of British soldier prisoners is furnished by Corporal Edward Watts, who has been sent home on furlough to his home in Hackney after an escape from enemy captivity. His companion in flight, Sapper J. R. Smith, met his death in his attempt. According to Watts's statement the men were interned in a large prison camp at Densin (France), where "the food was very bad and also the accommodation for sleeping." Three hundred British, including Watts and Smith, were marched twenty miles to Cambrai, where "at night, after finishing work, we used to pick nettles and dandelions, and boil them together with potato peelings for food. That is why so many of our chaps are down with dysentery." Then Watts and Smith tried to escape. They eluded the guard, but were in such a weak state that after going some distance they found themselves "absolutely dead beat," and sought shelter in an old dug-out, where they were recaptured and taken to another "cage." Here "everything was as bad as it could be. It was no sooner a word than a blow or a kick. We were treated worse than dogs." The two men were paraded before a court of officers and told they were to be shot at dawn the next day for attempting to escape "as an example to others."

It was then April 12 and that night the men driven to desperation, made a last effort to reach the British lines, twelve miles away. Again eluding the guard, they struck out for Arras, following the main Arras-Cambrai road. On the second night, before they knew where they were, they got up to the German wire and were challenged. Smith made for a roadside ditch and Watts for a shell hole. Watts continues: "I heard a groan, but owing to the machine-gun firing and bombs I dared not move for a quarter of an hour. When things got quiet I crowled to where Jack was and found him dead." Watts then restarted for the British lines, where, being in German clothes, he was mistaken for a German. He got in, however, and collapsed. A party was sent to bring in Smith, but saw it was too risky to get the body through the wire, and the patrol withdrew. —The "Morning Post."

LENGTH OF THE WAR.

SIR W. ROBERTSON'S SUPPORT TO CHURCH ARMY.

General Sir William Robertson, speaking in mail week at the annual meeting of the Church Army at the Queen's Hall, said he felt impelled to come to support the Church Army for two reasons. One was his desire to show some recognition of the valuable work being performed by that organisation for the welfare of our troops. His second, and perhaps the more important reason, was his wish to emphasise the urgent necessity not merely of continuing the efforts of the Church Army in this connection, but of increasing those efforts. The appeal which was being made was due to various causes. There was the loss of huts in the fighting which had been going on during the last six weeks—a loss which must be replaced. Then they had the fact that the regiments contained—and probably would continue to contain—a much larger proportion of boys under nineteen years of age, of whom a considerable number had been sent to the front during the last few weeks.

SPLENDID BOYS.

It had been his duty to inspect them, and he was pleased to be able to say that he had never heard anything but the greatest praise of those boys. (Cheers.) They were splendid boys. In saying that he made no exception as to the class they were drawn from or the locality from which they came. (Cheers.) They had all alike earned the respect and affection of those with whom they had been associated in their training, and he was glad to say that he had heard similarly good accounts of their behaviour since they had been on the Western front. (Cheers.) Again, account must be taken of the fact that this war might last a long time yet, and the efforts of such organisations as the Church Army must be directed accordingly to making provision for the future. How long the war would last he did not think any sane man would attempt to say definitely. If it were asked, as it had been asked, why was not the war over now he would say that it was no good discussing that. We had to take the facts as we found them. (Hear, hear.) When we were inclined to be critical or impatient we might remember that one reason for the prolongation of the war was that we were not ready for it at the beginning—(hear, hear)—whereas the enemy had gone through long years of preparation for it. Making up lee-way was always a very difficult thing in war, as all history showed.

PENALTY OF UNPREPAREDNESS.

We had to pay the penalty of our past unpreparedness, as many other countries had done, even to the point of ruin and bankruptcy. We had no intention of becoming bankrupt or ruined, but we were going to see this war through. (Cheers.) It was not necessary to make high-sounding appeals to that audience or to anyone else in the Empire to see that this struggle was carried on to a proper conclusion, beeause long ago everybody had made up his mind to see this thing through. All that was now needed was to give the direction in which sacrifices should be made and to see that the response was prompt and unqualified. (Cheers.) To do the work that lay before us nothing less than the highest standard of moral and physical powers was required to ensure victory. Therefore, it was necessary that every facility should be given for our troops to recover and retain those powers, and he did not hesitate to say that the work of the Church Army conduced to that end. (Cheers.) The corollary of that was that everyone who helped the work of the Church Army was helping to bring this tragic war, this reproach to civilisation, to a conclusion, which would prevent anything like its recurrence for generation to come. (Cheers.)

Messages were read from the Prime Minister, Field-Marshal Sir Douglas Haig, and General Sir Henry Wilson, expressing regret at the Church Army's loss of 100 huts and recreation centres on the Western front and appreciation of the good work which those institutions had rendered. It was stated in the general report that the Church Army is arranging for new huts and centres to take their places behind the now lines. To enable this to be carried out £80,000 is wanted at once. Bishop Taylor Smith (Chaplain-General) presided at yesterday's meeting, and Viscount Farquhar, the Bishop of Willesden, Mr. H. Pike Pease (Assistant Postmaster-General), and Prebendary Carlile were among others on the platform.—The "Morning Post."

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One of the most interesting ships recently built in England will shortly start on her maiden voyage from a North-East port. This is the first electrically-propelled merchant vessel ever constructed in British yard—it is also the largest electric ship in the world—and is designed on what is known as the Ljungstorm Turbo-electric system. In this principle, which has already been adopted on a number of small foreign merchant vessels, steam turbines drive the electric motors which actually operate the propeller. The mechanism is controlled from a switch board similar to that in an electric power station, and the engine-room is unusually compact.

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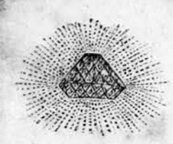

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HIGH COURT.

ORIGINAL SIDE

VALIDITY OF ORAL AGREEMENT.

(*Before Justice Kajiji.*)

Ahmedbhoy A. Pirbhoy vs. Ismailbhoy P. Damji.

This was a suit filed by the plaintiff against the defendant, his uncle, for specific performance of an oral agreement entered into by the defendant on the 19th day of March 1917 to sell the defendant's right title and interest in the properties situated at Dharavi, Poona, Kondwa and Mazagaon belonging to his deceased father Pirbhoy Danji.

The plaintiff alleged that on the 19th March 1917 the defendant agreed to sell to the plaintiff his ¼th share in the properties situated at Dharavi for Rs. 18,875 and his ¼th share in the properties at Poona, Kondwa and Mazagaon for Rs. 2,750.

The defendant denied that he ever agreed to sell to the plaintiff his ¼th share as alleged by the plaintiff and he further contended that one of the properties situated at Dharavi known as the "Kootywady" property did not belong to his deceased father, Pirbhoy Damji, but that the said property belonged in equal shares to the defendant and the heirs of his deceased brother, Abdinbhoy Pirbhoy Damji.

Mr. R. D. N. Wadia with Mr. J. D. Kanga appeared for the plaintiff; Mr. H. Campbell with Mr. B. J. Desai appeared for the defendant.

After hearing evidence his Lordship decreed the suit in plaintiff's favour with costs. His Lordship in the course of his judgment remarked that the plaintiff and his two witnesses impressed him very favourably and they appeared to him to be truthful and honest witnesses, while the story put forward by the defendant in the witness-box was false on the face of it and his Lordship came to the conclusion that the oral evidence conclusively established the plaintiff's case that the defendant had agreed to sell his ¼th share in the properties at Dhanavi for Rs. 18,875 and his ¼th share in the property at Poona, Kondwa and Mazagaon for Rs. 2,750 and decreed specific performance of the agreement as prayed by the plaintiff and his Lordship ordered the defendant to pay all costs of the plaintiff including the costs reserved.

Messrs. Dastur and Co., Solicitors for the plaintiff.

Messrs. Little and Co., Solicitors for the defendant.

APPELLATE SIDE.

"WASTE OF PUBLIC TIME AND MONEY."

ACQUITTAL OF SURAT GANG CASE.

(*Before Justices Heaton and Hayward.*)

Narsi Bavla Jiva and another v. the King-Emperor.

The appellants were charged along with others under section 401 of the Indian Penal Code with being members of a gang for the purpose of habitually committing thefts. They were found guilty by Mr. T. W. Baker, Sessions Judge of Surat and were sentenced to undergo rigorous imprisonment for three years.

The prosecution case was that on his release from Jail one Manishanker, who was accused No. 1 in the Sessions Court, at once set about forming a gang for the habitual commission of thefts. For that purpose he travelled to Bombay, to a number of places in Kathiawar Baroda etc., and succeeded in forming a gang consisting of the present accused and others. The gang operated in Surat where accused were in business, the modus operandi was for accused No. 1, who was an expert burglar, to commit the actual thefts, while the other accused who were Sonis melted down the stolen property.

The defence in this case was that the whole case was got up by the Police to explain the number of undetected thefts in Surat City, which accused No. 1 said were committed with the connivance of the police themselves.

The Sessions Judge in the course of his judgment observed that the record in the case was very heavy and there had been 42 hearings. There were nearly 100 prosecution witnesses from Kathiawar and other places. Having regard to the vast size of the record and the various places from which the witnesses come, most of them outside British India, it seemed to him a very large assumption that in order to help the Surat Police the Police of Bombay, Baroda, Amreli, and other places assisted in getting up a false case and that witnesses in no way under the control of the Surat Police would be induced to come from long distances to give false evidence against the accused. The prosecution had been assisted throughout by a retired Police Inspector Pranshanker. It was only reasonable to suppose that if a case was to be got up on false evidence, where the prosecution were admittedly backed by great influence and ability, that they would get up an absolutely convincing case against each of the accused. But this was not so in the present case. There were lacunae in the prosecution case. There were certain obvious defects. There was for example no stolen property forthcoming. There was no eye-witness of any actual theft. He was not satisfied that any notable outbreak of crime coincided with the presence of the accused in Surat, though he was of opinion that Bhager Laposi's theft must be altributed to them. It was established by evidence that accused No. 1 was a habitual thief. There was evidence of convincing character as regards accused Nos. 1, 2, 3, regarding their forming a gang for the habitual commission of thefts.

This case lasted in the High Court for a week: and it had cost Government considerable sums of money.

PURE SPECULATION.

Justice Hayward in delivering the judgment observed that he recognized the painstaking manner in which the unwieldy record had been treated by the Sessions Judge. But it seemed to his Lordship a matter for regret that stricter regard was not had to the rules of evidence. This would have resulted in the exclusion of a mass of irrelevant matter, in the saving of a considerable amount of public time and money and in the simplification of the task before the Sessions Court. His Lordship after stating the material facts observed what was the inference that was sought to be drawn from them? That accused No. 1 had formed a gang with accused Nos. 2 and 3, for the purpose of habitually committing thefts between the 1st of March 1917 and the date of his final arrest on the 27th of June 1917. That inference the jury refused to draw as regards accused No. 1 and declined again as assessors as regards accused Nos. 2 and 3. A different view was arrived at by the Sessions Judge and their Lordships were asked to overrule the decision of the jury as regards accused No. 1 and confirm the conviction passed upon accused Nos. 2 and 3 by the Sessions Judge. It seemed to his Lordship impossible upon a consideration of the evidence as recited before him to accede to that demand. There could of course be little or no doubt that accused No. 1 was an unmitigated scoundrel and that he had no legitimate or philanthropic views in his visits to Kathiawar and Gujarat. But allowing so much, what was the real evidence of his ever having formed a gang? That it seemed to his Lordship to be a pure matter of speculation supported by no definite proof. It was quite possible that accused No. 1 did form a gang but on the other hand it seemed to his Lordship to be equally possible that he was merely engaged in committing a series of independent offences with such aid as he had been able locally to secure and in disposing of the proceeds of those offences with the aid of accused Nos. 2 and 3, who were Sonis and who would in the ordinary course more probably be induced to act the safer and more ordinary part of mere receivers of stolen property than to become active participators in a gang of robbers. Then again if the accused No. 1 did succeed in forming a gang, what evidence was there that the purpose of that gang was not merely some particular theft but the habitual Commission of thefts. Not a single theft had been actually brought home to that gang. It would of course be absurd to suggest that the petty pilfering of Rs. 2 or 3 from his host Bhagvatlal could have been an offence perpetuated in pursuance of the objects of the gang. It seemed to his Lordship equally impossible to assert that the serious theft at Bhagu Lopsi's was a theft perpetrated by the gang. The evidence in his Lordship's opinion amounted to no more than suspicions. Indeed if it had amounted to more, there could be no doubt that that theft would have been followed in the ordinary course by the prosecution of the gang. On the whole, then, it seemed to his Lordship impossible to say that the jury and the assessors had been unreasonable in the view that they had taken of the evidence. On the contrary it seemed to his Lordship that their view was the right view. No doubt grave suspicion had been raised that accused Nos. 1 to 3 were criminally associated with Dhanji and Oghad and it was possible that the suspicion so raised might have been sufficient to warrant proceedings under Section 110 of the Criminal Procedure Code. But there was no doubt in his Lordship's mind that they did not amount to the definite and strict proof required to bring home to the accused the offence of having formed a gang for the habitual commission of thefts punishable under Section 401 of the Indian Penal Code.

Their Lordships therefore allowed the appeals and dismissed the reference as regards the accused No. 1. Their Lordships acquitted the accused.

Mr. Binning instructed by Mr. Manmukhram K. Mehta appeared for the accused.

The Advocate-General with the Government Pleader represented the Crown.

CAUSES LIST.

BOARD FOR THURSDAY, THE 4TH OF JULY, 1918.

BEFORE THE HON. MR. JUSTICE BEAMAN.

In the Division Court No. 53.

FOR CONSENT DECREE.

228-17—Crawford B & Co., Forbes Forbes Campbell & Co. Ld. v. Pragji Ebji & ors, Bh K & G, Payne & Co.

755-17—Payne & Co., Nathoo Oodhowji v. Kapurbai widow, Captain & V.

SUITS FOR HEARING AND FINAL DISPOSAL.

LONG CAUSES.

898-16—Captain and V, The Official Assignee of Bombay v. Devji Kuverji a firm, Madh K and Ch, Part heard.

1306-15—Captain and V, Rajmal Lakhichand v Damji Hirji and anr, Madh K and Ch.

FOR HEARING ON EXCEPTIONS TO COMRS. REPORT.

S C Ct 746-27218-16—Little & Co., Berthold Reif & anr v. Valli Mahomed Abboo, M B Chothia.

747-27219-16—Little & Co., Berthold Reif & anr v. Valli Mahomed Abboo, M B Chothia.

COMMERCIAL CAUSE.

22-18—Mer K & Co., Messrs. Hansraj Jadav a firm v. Messrs Nanakchand Ishagsing a firm, Madh K & Ch.

LONG CAUSES.

517-18—Mer K and Co, Shavakshaw Maneckji Batha v Dadabhoy Merwanji Mehta, Vachha and Co.

530-17—Hiralal T & Co., Khiamal Tahilram v. Vishandas Ghomanmal Maharaj, Pandia & Co.

128-17—Manecklal & Co., Vithal Purshotam & ors v. Ratanbai widow & ors, N C Dalal, Little & Co.

404-16—Little & Co., Dada Miya Khandwani v. Wybert Pope Smith, Crawford B & Co.

1387-17—Payne & Co., Rupsing Mathuradas Lowji v. H. Beruston, In Person.

103-18—Payne & Co., Lakhmidas Kalidas & anr v. Shamkorebai widow, Mehta D & L.

883-17—Amin & D, Baboo Ramji Wallonj v. Sitabai widow & ors, Judah & S Smetham B & Co.

1382-16—Jehangir M & Somji, Rose Mary widow & ors v Shaik Haji Hoosein Shaik Baba Miya, Mulla & Mulla.

480-17—Payne & Co., The Mathuradas Mills Ld. v. Hirachand Vanechand a firm, Bhai K & Gir.

503-17—Payne & Co., Nippon Mankwa Katri Shini Kaisha otherwise known as Japan Cotton Trading Co. Ld. v. Hirachand Vanichand a firm, The same, Bhai K & Gir.

515-17—Payne & Co., The Simplex Mills Co. Ld. v. Hirachand Vanechand a firm, Bhai K & Gir.

20-18—Little & Co., Shantaram Balkrishna & anr v. Waman Gopal Madekar, Amin & D.

98-18—Captain & V, Frank Jacob Iny v. Haji Abdulla Kazini, Payne & Co.

BEFORE THE HON. MR. JUSTICE MARTEN.

In the Division Court No. 40.

SUMMARY SUIT FOR DISPOSAL IN CHAMBERS.

666-18—Mer G & Tna, Hiralal Girdharlal a firm v. Badrinarayen Malani.

SUITS FOR HEARING AND FINAL DISPOSAL

SHORT CAUSE.

682-18—Little & Co., Anthony Alexander Vlasto & ors v. Framji Hormusji Sethna, Mer K & C, Part heard.

683-18—Little & Co., Anthony Alexander Vlasto & ors v. Fardunji A Cursetji Fardunji, Payne & Co.

691-18—Dastur & Co., Messrs. R. Biwane & Co. Ld v. J A Grant & Co. a firm, Daph F & D.

LONG CAUSES.

1219-16—Amin & D, Sabrabibi v. Abdul Karim Abdul Rahim Hafiz & ors, Mulla & M, Amin & D, Part Heard, 24-6-18.

63-17—Merwanji K & Co., Goculdas Kanayalal v. Bhagtawarmal Jagatia & ors, Mulji & Tha.

508-17—Shroff and D, Messrs. Hathising Jethabhai and Co. v. Dwarkadas Madhowji Jeh M and S.

684-17—Jam R and D, Dossabhai Hirachand a firm v. Virchand Dalcharam a firm and anr, Hiralal T and Co., Khandwalla and Co.

1264-16—Mer K and Co, Chatrabhuj Bhavanidas a firm Ganeshdas Devidas and ors, Payne and Co.

768-17—S M B and Co., Temulji Jamsetji Mistry v. Bejonji Shapurji Madan Vachha and Co.

362-17—Edg G W and Co, Bai Jivibai widow v. Lallji Morarji and ors Sham M and H.

998-17—Mer K and Co, Rustomji Framji Kharas v. Chhaganlal Chunilal and anr, Ragh N and Co.

816-05—Bhai K and G. Cursondas Ludha v. Amichand Panalal, Matu J and M.

470-17—Motichand and D, Ratansey Devkaran v Messrs Nanu N Bharucha and Co a firm, Daph F and D.

1230-17—Edg G W & Co., Maneckbai v. Jalram Jaloji Ghansali & ors, Pandia & Co., Edg G W & Co.

1079-17—Edg G W & Co., Messrs. Lakhmichand Padamsey & Co., a firm v. Gabruchand Kacharachand & ors, Mehta D & L.

1345-17—Ard H D & Co., Dr. Parbhudas Gokaldas & anr, Bai Diwalibai widow, Jehangir G & B.

399-16—Pandia & Co., Vithaldas Narayen & ors v. Schroder Smidt & Co., Ld., Little & Co.

Loyalist

"A loyal adherent to his Sovereign."

CAN you claim to be a loyal subject and yet ignore the appeal your country is making?

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In the present crisis your country asks your assistance, your co-operation.

Don't say you can't afford to help. You can.

You can lend in sums as small as seven rupees twelve annas.

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If one out of every ten of the 300,000,000 of India were to subscribe seven rupees twelve annas, it would mean over two hundred crores of rupees!

What you get for your money.

If you subscribe a hundred rupees now, you receive in 1925 Rs. 103 and in the meantime interest at the rate of 5½% free of Income Tax. If you subscribe a thousand rupees now, you receive in 1925 Rs. 1,050 and in the meantime interest at the rate Rs. 55 per year free of Income Tax.

For further particulars apply to

The War Loan Bureau,

Esplanade Road, Bombay.

BOMBAY CITY AND SUBURBS.

MONDAY, 8th July 1918.

Mails for Seychelles, Lamu, Mombasa, Ibo, Chindi, Dar-es-Salaam, Zanzibar, Quilimane, Mozambique, Beira and L. Marquis will be closed at the General Post Office at 7-30 p.m., to-day. Correspondence for Natal, Cape Colony and other places in South Africa will also be forwarded.

DAILY.

Exhibition of War Loan posters, War Loan Bureau, Esplanade Road.

AMUSEMENTS.

TO-NIGHT
TO-NIGHT.

Royal Opera House Howitt Phillips' Co. in "Within the Law at 9-30 and Cinema at 6-30.

Palace of Varieties: Gaiety Theatre 6-30 and 10-0.

West-End Cinema: Charni Road, 5-30, 7-0 8-45 and 10-15.

Empire Cinema: At 6-30, 8-15, 10 p.m.

Majestic Cinema: Girgaum, near Tram Terminus: 7-0, 8-30 and 10-30.

Imperial Cinema: Lamington Road, 7-0, 8-45 and 10-30.

Precious Cinema: Lamington Road, 7-0, 8-45 and 10-30 (S. T.).

New Alexandra Cinema: Lohar Chawl, Princess Street.

Eldorado Cinema: Lamington Road, 7-0, 8-45, and 10-30 (S. T.).

New Alhambra Cinema: Sandhurst Road, 7-0, 8-45 and 10-30 (S. T.).

Anglo-American Cinema: Sandhurst Road, 7-0, 8-30 and 10-30.

TRAINS TO AND FROM BOMBAY.

G. I. P. RAILWAY.

	Arr. H. M.	Dep. H. M.
Punjab Mail	16 30	14 25
Calcutta Mail (via Jubbulpore)...	15 30	21 0
Calcutta Mail (via Nagpur) ...	9 15	13 0
Madras Mail	8 40	21 30
Poona Mail	11 30	14 45
Poona Express	19 40	7 59

B. B. & C. I. RAILWAY.

	Arr. H. M.	Dep. H. M.
Northern Express	12 30	16
Gujarat Mail	8 25	21
Kathiawar 3rd class Express ...	7 56	21 20

BAND AT THE P. V. MARY GYMKHANA

By kind permission of Colonel T. W. Bonner, V.D., and Officers, the Band of the 1/13th G. I. P. Ry. Bn. will play a programme of music, under the direction of Mr. Hugh B. Mitchell, Bandmaster, commencing at 6-15 p.m. on Thursday the 4th July 1918.

DAIVADNYA DEBATING SOCIETY.

The twentieth annual general meeting of the Society will be held on Sunday the 7th instant at 5-30 p.m. (S.T.), in the hall of Mr. Vasantrao M. Chapwale, Dadysett Agiary Lane.

THEOSOPHICAL SOCIETY.

Mr. K. J. B. Wadia will conduct a study-class in English at the Hall of the Theosophical Society (72, Apollo Street, Fort), this evening at 6-30 (S.T.), the subject being "Theosophy and the Masters of Wisdom." The class is open to the public, and seats will be reserved for ladies.

BOMBAY PRESIDENCY STUDENTS FEDERATION,

An extraordinary general meeting of the members of the Poona Branch of the Students' Federation will be held on Sunday, the 7th instant at the New Poona College, to transact the following business (1) to appoint an executive committee for the second convention to be held in Poona, (2) election of two representatives on the constitution Revision Committee in place of those resigned, and (3) the question of the students' co-operative union.

PALACE OF VARIETIES.

The Gaiety Comedy Revue Company will present at the Palace of Varieties to-night a great topical revuelet entitled "Go as You Please." It is one act, and is stated to be replete with catchy chorus songs, fine dances and fun. The revuelet will be preceded by varieties, in which Miss Eileen Grace, Miss Nora Moore, Miss F. Wilfred, Miss Violet May, Mr. F. Shirley and Mr. C. Morris will appear in songs and dances.

DAVAR'S COLLEGE OF COMMERCE.

80, ESPLANADE ROAD, BOMBAY.

Expert preparation as for the last seventeen years for High Commercial, Banking, Accountancy and Secretarial appointment or practice. The Senior Commercial Examinations by the London Chamber of Commerce and the Government Auditor Diploma Examinations a speciality.

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Speciality.

ARTHUR ROAD HOSPITAL.

PROPOSED IMPROVEMENTS.

A meeting of the Standing Committee of the Bombay Municipal Corporation was held yesterday, Dr. S. Batliwala presiding.

Consideration was given to the following letter from the Commissioner, dated the 26th June, 1918, in which he submitted proposals for the improvement of the area in front of the Town Customs House. This area belongs partly to Government and partly to the Municipality. The present police chowki obstructs the carriage-way leading to the Customs House and consists of unsightly corrugated iron sheets placed round two old wooden chowkies. The existing Municipal latrines, urinals, dust-bins, cattle trough, water tank, etc. are arranged in a haphazard manner and are equally unsightly. Government have agreed to erect a suitable police chowki on the site shown in the second plan and have provided funds for the purpose (Rs. 7,126.) They have also agreed to pay a rent of Rs. 576 a year for the 240 square yards of Municipal land to be occupied by the new chowki. It is proposed to remove the existing latrines, urinals and washing place and to construct new conveniences on the sites at an estimated cost of Rs. 16,896. The plan shows also a site for a fountain and cattle trough. An estimate for constructing these is not submitted as it is hoped that these will be provided by private individuals. The Commissioner requested the sanction of the Corporation to the carrying out of these arrangements, and in particular to the lease to the Government of the land referred to in para. 3, on the terms stated, in place of the land occupied by the existing police chowki. He also requested the sanction of the Standing Committee and the Corporation to a grant of Rs. 16,896 from Surplus Cash Balance for the new conveniences referred to above.

The Committee resolved to forward the letter to the Corporation with a recommendation that the sanction asked for be granted.

PRIVATE STREETS.

Consideration was then given to the following letter from the Commissioner:—

"I have the honour to invite the attention of the Standing Committee and the Corporation to the following note by the Executive Engineer:—

"In addition to 180 miles of public streets in the City there are over 300 private streets or lanes with an aggregate length of about 43 miles. Of the latter some 50 have during the past five years been levelled and drained under Section 305 and declared public streets under Section 306 of the Act Action under Section 377 (1) (A) of the Act has only recently been taken in a few cases.

"It is very essential alike in the interest of public health, convenience, comfort and safety that more vigorous action should be taken to improve these private streets, many of which in the absence of any kind of paved surface or drainage are in a very unsafe and insanitary condition.

"This work has hitherto been undertaken by the various road inspectors, but this has proved unsatisfactory, as the time absorbed in the preparation of plans, specifications and estimates, allocation of costs, serving of notices on owners, supervision of works, measuring up and allocating accounts conducting of court cases and correspondence has been so great as to interfere with their ordinary duties.

As the owners of property abutting on such private streets or lanes are liable for the whole cost of the work including supervision charges, and there is need for more rapid progress being made, there is a very good reason for appointing a special staff to take charge of cases under Sections 305 and 377 (1) (A) of the Act.'

"The importance of making more rapid progress with the improvement of private streets has been recognised in several recent discussions in the Corporation, and I entirely agree with the Executive Eigineer that, for the present at any rate, it is necessary that a special staff should be entertained for this purpose, so that the ward staff may be able to concentrate their attention on public streets. I therefore request that the Standing Committee and the Corporation will sanction a grant of Rs. 7,000 from Surplus Cash Balance to meet the cost for the remainder of the year of a special staff for private street works. This amount is well within the amounts charged for supervision to the parties for whom private street works are done. The maximum staff which is likely to be required is 1 Supervisor on Rs. 200-10-300 plus 50 conveyance allowance, 1 Surveyor (graded as a junior inspector) on Rs. 110-5-135 plus 25 C. A., 2 Sub-Overseers on Rs. 55-3-70 plus 10 C. A. and 1 junior clerk, 1st grade, on Rs. 55-3-70. The staff will be temporary and appointments will be made only as they are actually required."

The Committee forwarded the letter to the Corporation with a recommendation that the sanction asked for be granted.

ARTHUR ROAD HOSPITAL.

The Commissioner, in a letter, stated:—

"I have the honour to refer to Corporation Resolution No. 5049, dated the 11th November 1915, approving of the Medical Relief Committee's report, dated the 24th September 1915, regarding proposals for improving the condition of the Arthur Road Hospital, and to Government's letter to the President, No. 3730, dated the 29th May 1918, intimating that they have sanctioned a building grant of Rs. 1,78,203 for constructing European and Anglo-Indian Wards at the Hospital. As Government have sanctioned this grant, I recommend strongly that steps be taken forthwith to commence the scheme of improvements approved of in 1915. The provision of adequate accommodation for the treatment of infectious diseases is, I submit, one of the most urgent needs of the city. The amount of the Government grant is based on an estimate prepared in 1914. I have forwarded plans and a revised estimate amounting to Rs. 2,70,460, to Government for their approval, and I shall report in due course the reply received from Government. Meanwhile, I forward herewith plans for the approval of the Corporation and an estimate amounting to Rs. 1,30,405 relating to the Resident Medical Officer's quarters, Nurses' quarters, administration blocks, etc. The construction of these should, I think, be commenced along with the European and Anglo-Indian wards for which Government propose to pay. Provision has been made in the budget for acquisition of additional land required for the hospital, but, as the Government grant was not anticipated when the budget was framed, no provision was made either for filling in or for buildings. I request the sanction of the Standing Committee and the Corporation to a grant of one and a half lakhs from Surplus Cash Balance (to be adjusted against a loan to be raised hereafter) for filling in and for work on the buildings referred to in para. 3 An estimate of the cost of filling in will be submitted later."

The Committee forwarded the letter to the Corporation with a recommendation that the sanction asked for be granted.

SOCIETY FOR AMELIORATION OF WORKING CLASSES.

A HANDSOME DONATION.

Mr. Lakhmidas Tairsee has handed over to Mr. Umar Sobani, President, of the Society for the Amelioration of the Working Classes in the Presidency a cheque for Rs. 8,363 odd being the balance of the G. I. P. Railway Strikers' Families' Relief Fund. This has been done in accordance with the decision of the subscribers to the latter fund.

LECTURE BY MISS PARUCK.

Miss Paruck, M.A., will deliver a lecture to-day, at 6-30 p.m., on "The Philosophy of Home," in the Bowen Memorial Hall, Student Y.M.C.A., Lamington Road, Girgaon. Mr. C. H. Setalwad, Vice-Chancellor of the Bombay University will preside. The lecture is open to the public.

BOMBAY PRESIDENCY WAR AND RELIEF FUND.

The following statement of accounts of the Bombay Presidency War and Relief Fund as on 30th June 1918 is published:—

RECEIPTS.

Contributions received in cash Rs. 56,45,986-10-2; Contributions from the Bombay Municipality on account Lady Hardinge War Hospital Rs. 30,000; Contributions from Commissioner of Police on account American Mission Hospital Basra Rs. 5,076; Contributions received in securities 3½ per cent. Government Paper Rs. 6,600, 4 per cent. Bombay Improvement Trust Bonds due 1963 Rs. 11,000, Rs. 17600; Interest received Rs. 3,48,939-12-2; total Rs. 60,47,602-6-4.

DISBURSEMENTS.

Contributions towards Relief etc.

St. John's Ambulance Association Red Cross Depot Rs. 5,000; Belgian Relief Fund Rs. 67,846-11; Servian Red Cross Fund Rs. 22,559-1-6; Montenegrin Red Cross Fund Rs. 17,037-4-2; Royal Army Temperance Association Rs. 6,500; Young Men's Christian Association (in aid of work in connection with troops in the Field in Hospitals and Convalescent Depots etc.) Rs. 5,43,466-15-4; Red Cross War Fund Rs. 4,418-9-9; Blue Cross Fund Rs. 5,000; St. John's and British Red Cross Associations Rs. 75,000; Sind Women's Branch Red Cross Associations Rs. 2,000; St. Dunstan's Home for Blind Soldiers and Sailors in London Rs. 15,000; King George's Fund for Sailors Rs. 14,091-12-10; Disabled Officers' (Naval and Military) Fund Rs. 7,045-15; for Improving the amenities of the Troops Rs. 30,000; Bombay Women's Branch of the Joint War Committee Rs. 1,50,000; Women's Branch Bombay Presidency War and Relief Fund Rs. 2,70,800; Poona Women's Branch War and Relief Fund Rs. 1,550; Sind Women's Branch War and Relief Fund Rs. 10,000; Scottish Women's Fund for Hospital at Salonica Rs. 73,847-3-11; for the benefit of wounded Turks and Arabs Rs. 10,000; Fund for Destitute Belgian Children Rs. 29,709-13-10; for relief of Handloom weavers in Southern Divn. Rs. 15,000; for relief of Handloom weavers in Dhulia Rs. 3,000; for relief of Handloom weavers in Bijapur District Rs. 5,000; for relief of wounded Soldiers and relations of deceased Soldiers in Satara District Rs. 5,000; Commandant Military Depot Deolali Rs. 1,000; East Indies Station Naval Fund Rs. 17,000; Willingdon Club for Sick and Wounded Soldiers in Poona Rs. 10,000; Soldiers Guild Kirkee Rs. 12,000; Men's Club of Amara Rs. 3,000; Soldiers' and Sailors' Institute at Aden Rs. 5,000; Association Nationale des Orphelins de la Guerre Rs. 29,481-12-3; Willingdon Technical School for disabled Indian Soldiers Rs. 50,000; Soldiers' Recreation Club in Belgaum Rs. 10,000; for the building of an Active Service Recreation Hut for Troops Rs. 15,000; Allowances etc., paid to meet appeals for assistance Rs. 60,961-1-7; Recreation Rooms and Institutes for the new furlough Camps in Deolali Rs. 40,000; Payments for comforts etc. to Troops (through Women's Branch) Rs. 4,000; St. John Ambulance War Hospital Dehra Dun Rs. 6,000; Expenditure on Lady Hardinge War Hospital, Gerard Freeman Thomas War Hospital, Bombay Presidency Base Hospital and Byculla Club Hospital Rs. 15,06,690-0-4; Grant towards the equipment of the Lady Willingdon War Hospital at Poona Rs. 30,000; Grant towards electric installation for Sassoon Hospital at Poona Rs. 10,000; Grant for the purchase of a Billiard Table for the Gerard Freeman Thomas War Hospital Rs. 1,600; Purchases and equipment of Motor Ambulances and Cars Rs. 1,43,711-5-5; Sundries (Stationery, telegrams, postages, printing and circulating the Committee's Reports etc.) Rs. 19,169-8-8; total Rs. 34,33,487-3-7; Balance at credit of Current Account in Bank of Bombay on 30-6-1918 Rs. 98,765-2-9; Amount placed on Fixed Deposit in Bank of Bombay Rs. 8,00,000; Securities deposited with the Bank of Bombay on 4-9-14 for safe custody (par value) Rs. 15,000; Securities deposited with the Bank of Bombay on 13-4-15 for safe custody (par value) Rs. 2,000; Indian War Loan (earmarked for his Excellency the Viceroy's Central Fund) Rs. 15,00,000; India Treasury Bills (cost) Rs. 1,97,750, Rs. 26,14,115-2-9; total Rs. 60,47,602-6-4.

Subscriptions should be sent to the Honorary Treasurer, Bombay Presidency War and Relief Fund, Bank of Bombay, Bombay.

CALCUTTA SHARE MARKET.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS)

CALCUTTA, July 2.

Market for jute shares was not very active to-day, prices ruling slightly easier. Coal shares were again in demand and a large volume of business was put through at increasing rates. A large number of transactions were done in miscellaneous securities, Titaghur paper being in demand. Kalyanpur lime and Dalbhoom gold were done at increased prices. Following were closing quotation:—

Coal:—Bilbera 716; Burradhemo 11/8; Burrakur 43/4; Central Pench 11/4; Churulia 15/8; Damuda 23/4; Eclat 11; Govindpur 22/8; Jainty Central 15/12; Jumoni 12/4; Kasta 3/8; Kalapahari 19/12; New Beerbhum 55; New Kessurgarh 21/8; Nodhia 16; Ondal ord 30/4; Parasea 8/8; Sowardih 16.

Jute:—Alliance ord 628; Auckland ord 374; Caledonian ord 524; Belvedere ord 570; Fort William 393; Gourepore ord 955; Gondalpara ord 905; Fort Gloster ord 750; Howrah ord 53/6; Kamarhatty ord 727; Lawrence ord 592; Lothina ord 298; Northbrook ord 63/8; Reliance ord 44/4; Union ord 840.

Miscellaneous:—Bengal Brass 29; Bengal Paper ord 113; Behar Oil 49/8; Bengal, Nagpur Cotton ord 232; Dalbhoom Gold ord 22/12; Eastern Paint 13; Howrah Amta Light Railway 113/8; Indian Galvanizing 9/8; Kalyanpur Lime 16/4; Reliance Firebrick Pottery 22/12; Surma Valley Saw Mills 25/8; Titaghur Paper ord 418 to 425.

Government Paper 3½ per cent. was quoted at Rs. 64/12 and small lots at Rs. 65/4.

EXTENSIVE DACOITIES IN BENGAL.

"DAROGA SEARCH" IN A VILLAGE.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

CALCUTTA, July 2.

Dacoities in eight districts are reported to have been committed in the province of Lengal last week. Birbhum reports two cases, district of Hooghly one case, Burdwan records one case at village Jogeswardehi and two cases are reported from Nadiad district in villages Bara Boalia and Boria Moojilpur. At Duschintapur in the district of Dinajpur dacoits numbered about 30 or 40; at Rajshahi two houses were raided in villages Joypur and Madnagar by dacoits. Backergunj records two cases. The last case was in Deoghur district in Santhal Parganas. In this case dacoits went to village Sera Sire and getting three villagers to accompany them went to one of the houses and called out the inmates saying that the daroga had come to search the house as guns and swords were said to have been concealed there. They raided the house and went away with booty saying that nothing could be found. The police have arrested some men in the above cases and enquiries are in progress.

RETURN OF BURMESE LABOUR CORPS

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

RANGOON, July 2.

The Burmese Labour Corps are returning to Burma almost immediately. Lieut. General Sir H. D. Cox and Lord Ampthill, who inspected the Indian Labour Company in March, report favourably on the Burma Labour Corps men. They withstood winter well and work cheerfully. Their behaviour is good among strange surrounding. With very few expeditions the martial bearing of the Chin Company impressed the inspecting officers. Their keenness, intelligence, and response to the call made upon them proved worthy of highest praise.

ALL-INDIA NEWS IN BRIEF.

Mr. L. S. White, Joint Magistrate, Cawnpore, is granted a month's leave.

A serious outbreak of cholera is reported from Hsipaw, Shan States.

The Burmah Oil Company has declared a 3½ per cent. dividend on ordinary shares, free of income-tax.

It is understood that Major General Freeland who is to join the Railway Board as a temporary Additional Member is likely to arrive in Simla next week.

Sir Edward Maclagan liaison Officer is to leave Simla for Bombay and Madras to study the working of the Provincial War Boards there and co-ordinate their efforts with the working of the Imperial Board.

Dr. Butler of the Indian Agricultural Department is to proceed on foreign service to the Malay States to advise the Federated States on Agricultural questoins.

Now that Mr. Milligan has been confirmed as Director of Agriculture in Bengal, it is probable that Mr. Henderson will be confirmed as Imperial Agriculturist.

Subscriptions to the Red Cross in Rangoon, in response to the appeal made by Mrs. Cicil Barry amount nearly to Rs. 28,000. An extensive scheme of organising an auction sale is being undertaken.

Lieutenant Colonel C. C. Donoyan, R. A. has been appointed Assistant Director of Ordnance Services, Northern Command, Lieut. Colonel F. G. Smallwood C.V.O. R.A. filling a similar post in the Southern Command.

The first annual meeting of the Bhandarkar Oriental Research Institute will be held on Saturday the 6th July in the Sir J. N. Tata Research Hall of the Institute. Shrimant Balasaheb Pant Pritinidhi the Chief of Aundh will preside.

At a meeting of the Directors of the Bank of Madras, yesterday evening, a dividend at the rate of 10 per cent. per annum with a bonus of 2 per cent. per annum was declared. Rs. 4½ lakhs is transferred to investments and Rs. 384,356 is carried forward.

"OTTO MOHINI" TRADE MARK CASE.

ACCUSED GIVEN ONE MONTH.

At the Esplanade Police Court, Mr. A. H. S. Aston delivered his decision in the case in which Mr. Haridas Ranchhordas of the Oriental Drug and Chemical Company charged Venichand Mohan'al with having sold on the 5th February and the 10th March goods marked with a trade mark which was a counterfeit of the complainant's "Otto Mohini" trade mark. Mr. Vicaji F. Vicaji, barrister-at-Law, appeared for the complainant, and Mr. Vijayakar, pleader, for the accused.

The Magistrate, convicting the accused, said there could be no reasonable doubt as to the accused's guilt and the complainant had clearly established his right to the "Otto Mohini" label. The counterfeit was as close an imitation as could be procured, the very name "The Oriental Drug and Chemical Company" having been copied. The accused had committed an offence under section 486 I.P.C., deliberately and had not shown the existence of any extenuating circumstances. He was convicted and sentenced to one month's simple imprisonment on each of the two charges.

Mr. Vicaji applied for costs. He said their costs had been Rs. 2,500, there having been twenty-five hearings, which was due to the defence, apart from the suppression of books, having acted in an unreasonable manner.

The Magistrate ordered the accused to pay Rs. 750 towards the complainant's costs and further directed that goods bearing counterfeit labels be forfeited.

The first annual general meeting of the members of the Young India Society Poona, will be held on Sunday next 5 p.m. at the rooms of the Society Arya Somavashi Kshatriya Dharmashalla.

'TO-DAY AND TO-MORROW.'

MISSION OF THE YOUNG.

MRS. NAIDU'S LECTURE.

Under the auspices of the Bombay Presidency Students' Federation, Mrs. Sarojini Naidu delivered an address yesterday at the Morarji Goculdas Hall, on "To-day and To-morrow."

Mrs. Naidu said she proposed that afternoon to say just a few words to students with whose aspirations, difficulties, troubles and disappointments she was so whole-heartedly identified. "To-day" and "To-morrow" were simple words, but few people realised their symbolism. When applied to the young generation the words meant something more than they ordinarily conveyed. They meant an assurance from them as to what the young men of to-day would do when they became the men of to-morrow. It meant their giving pledges and promises for that unborn to-morrow, which lay within their own hands. To-morrow was the sequence in the logical sense of what they did to-day. Paradoxically enough, it was the dream that they dreamt of to-morrow that fixed the quality and the nobility of their actions of to-day. It was therefore that she asked them to dream greatly of the morrow. And if they dreamt nobly they were sure to realise their desires.

DAY OF PRACTICAL MYSTICS.

They must dream of the vision of the future that was to be. They were told that in this country what they wanted was practical men and that success depended on men of action. That no doubt was true, but it was also equally true that there was no great action in the world that was not the logical sequence of a great dream. In short, she wanted them to be practical mystics. It might appear a contradiction in terms, but those who held the inheritance of the Vedic spiritual thought knew that practical mysticism was no contradiction in terms, but was one which harmonised internal vision with outer action. She therefore asked them to let practical mysticism find itself realised in their lives. While the door had been shut in the face of students against their participation in public movements, they might in their daily life as students have that great *esprit de corps* which would be useful to them in their larger life afterwards. If they maintained this *esprit de corps* in all bodies, that would train them in mutual co-operation. It was the great bane of the public life of India to-day that public men had not received that necessary training in co-operation and fellowship. The fissiparous tendency was strong among them. They were standing on the verge of destiny, and at a time like that the tragic consciousness came home to them that there was not enough among them of essential unity. It was for the young to establish that unity in the India of to-morrow. She believed that every fresh generation brought a fresh vision and it behoved the loder generation to learn in that respect from the young generation. Both the young generation and the old had a responsibility towards each other.

A vote of thanks to Mrs. Naidu terminated the proceedings.

A CHALLENGE.

TO THE EDITOR OF "THE CHRONICLE."

Sir,—For some time past now have I been told of rumours going about of a certain Sgt. Price, A. S. C., stating that on several occasions has he beaten me in various tournaments round about the District. I wish it to be made known to the people to whom he has told that I do not know the man, nor ever seen him or heard of him before, so I fall to see why such a thing can be said or spoken of. I am Ex-Feather and Light Weight Champian of India, also winner of numerous contests and I am open to fight the same Sgt. Price in any Tournament that takes place in or about Bombay at any time, so as to let the people whom he has told see whether he can do as he says he has done before to prove if he can do it or not.—Yours, etc.,

A. J. OWEN.

B. E. S. School,
Byculla, July 3rd.

G. I. P. LOCAL SERVICE.

TO THE EDITOR OF "THE CHRONICLE."

Sir,—In this morning's edition of the "Bombay Chronicle," a statement was made to the effect that this Railway have been obliged to reduce their local service on account of the present epidemic. I would inform you, however, that such is not the case, and that in spite of the absence through sickness of a very large number of the staff, up to date we have been able to keep the local service running.—Yours, etc.,

I. W. STOLEN,
For General Traffic Manager.

Bombay, July 3.

METAL TAKEN FROM HEART.

There has been performed on a soldier at Leeds Infirmary an operation for the extraction of a piece of shrapnel weighing one-seventh of an ounce from the anterior wall of the heart. The patient, Private John Britland, East Lancashire Regiment, was wounded at Arras on April 11, 1917.

He was admitted to the hospital three weeks ago, and X-rays established that he had a piece of metal in the wall of the heart. The patient, describing his experience, said: "Another soldier in the infirmary who had had a bullet removed from near the heart told me about his operation. It was put to me that if the metal was left in I should always feel discomforts, whereas I might have the metal removed, though I might die in the operation. I had not much doubt about my choice, and after knowing what I know now I should choose the operation every time."—The "Daily News."

SECOND INDIAN WAR LOAN.

The progressive total of subscriptions to the Second Indian War Loan, as known up to 6-30 p.m., on 3rd July, 1918, (excluding subscriptions through Post Office), is as follows:

	Rs.
Bengal	8,64,36,900
Bombay	4,28,49,700
United Provinces	1,26,50,000
Madras	1,19,47,000
Punjab	85,21,300
Minor Administrations	55,76,500
Burma	48,29,600
Central Provinces	22,21,200
Bihar and Orissa	11,34,700
Assam	1,95,000
Total.....Rs.	17,63,61,900

WAR LOAN POSTERS.

AWARD OF PRIZES TO COMPETITORS

The following Press Note has been issued:—

In response to the Government Press Note of 1st June offering a prize of Rs. 500 for the most suitable poster design to advertise the Indian War Loan of 1918, ninety designs were received by the Financial Department. The following Committee was constituted by Government for the purpose of judging the designs:—

Chairman, Sir T. W. Birkett, Kt.; Members: Mr. G. Wittet, Consulting Architect to Government; Mr. R. A. Hoggarth, Acting Principal, Sir J. J. School of Art; Mr. E. E. Coombs, Superintendent, Government Printing, Bombay; Mr. Muhammad Kadir Shaikh, Oriental Translator to Government, and Mr. A. F. L. Brayne, Under-Secretary to Government, Financial Department (to act as Secretary to the Committee).

After careful consideration of the artistic merit of each design and its utility as a means of advertising the Loan, the Committee selected as the most suitable the designs by the following ten competitors:—

(1) Mr. S. N. Gorakshakar.
(2) Mrs. T. Dobson.
(3) Mr. B. J. Evans.
(4) Mr. Abdullah S. Khan.
(5) Mr. Alphonse Audy.
(6) Mr. V. H. Veevers.
(7) Mr. T. M. Jones.
(8) Lieut. B. Barry-Briant.
(9) Mr. M. V. Dhurandhar.
(10) Mrs. G. C. Fraser.

The Committee were unanimous in their opinion that the prize should be awarded to the design by Mr. S. N. Gorakshakar, and also recommended that Government should utilise the second and third designs. Government are therefore pleased to announce that the prize of Rs. 500 has been awarded to Mr. S. N. Gorakshakar and further that an honorarium of Rs. 150 each is awarded to Mrs. Dobson and to Mr. B. J. Evans for their designs on condition that these become the property of Government. The majority of the competing designs are temporarily on view at the offices of the Bombay War Loan Committee.

SUBSCRIPTIONS FROM RADHANPUR.

Under orders of H. H. the Nawab Saheb Bahadur, a public meeting of the citizens of Radhanpur was held under the presidentship of Suba Saheb Mardanallikhanji, to subscribe to the Second Indian War Loan. The Dewan having pointed out to the people their duty to help the Government in every possible way, a loyalty resolution was passed and an influential Committee consisting of leading citizens and officers was appointed to pursuade the people to subscribe liberally to the War Loan. Large sums were subscribed on the spot.

HOWITT PHILIPS CO.

SEASON OPENS TO-NIGHT.

The Howitt-Phillips Company open their 1918 Bombay Season at the Royal Opera House to-night with the brilliant American detective-and-crook drama "Within the Law," the piece that enjoyed such a unique success at the Haymarket Theatre, London, just before the war started. It has a tremendously exciting plot, and the members of the Company are admirably suited by their parts. There is certain to be a large audience to welcome back this popular band of actors, and the performance staged will thoroughly reward them for their attendance. It should be noted that the curtain will rise punctually at 9-30.

During the season Mr. E. H. DuCasse will show his pictures at 6-30 on every evening of the week except Saturdays, while on Sundays there will be the usual shows at 6-30 and 10 p.m. This evening the all British film "Flames," adapted from Robert Hichens' famous novel and featuring Owen Nares and Margaret Bannerman will be seen.

INVENTIONS FOR DISABLED MEN.

The Inventions Department of the Ministry of Munitions, in conjunction with the Ministry of Pensions, is actively investigating improvements of appliances for men who have lost limbs. The immediate object, says the "Daily Telegraph," is to devise or adapt to the artificial arm hand-tools of the various crafts that will enable the men to carry on their previous trades as plumbers, blacksmiths, carpenters, and so on. It is hoped that the men may acquire facility in their use equal to the skill of the hand, as guidance and pressure is [illegible] vestigations with a view to [illegible] materials of manufacture [illegible] and cheapening their [illegible] proceeding. The [illegible] department are [illegible] tions; (b) ad[illegible] tion of t[illegible] structi[illegible] and [illegible] in[illegible]

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Notice to Correspondents.

Correspondents are requested to note that no contributions of any kind will be considered unless accompanied by the name and address of the writer, not necessarily for publication but as a guarantee of good faith. Contributions which do not conform to this rule are destroyed.

Rejected contributions cannot be returned and are immediately destroyed. Correspondents and contributors should keep copies of their MS. Badly written, illegible or dirty manuscript will not be considered. Correspondents are requested not to send manuscript by book-post with open covers.

On no account will the Editor enter into any discussion either by correspondence or otherwise regarding rejected manuscript, unless it is considered desirable to reply under the heading, "Answer to Correspondents."

THE BOMBAY CHRONICLE.
Thursday, 4th July, 1918.

SIR JOHN WOODROFFE ON TANTRISM.

Yesterday we quoted from Lord Sydenham's effusions in "The Spectator" in which the moving spirit of the Indo-British Association wallows in calumny of India, including the thoughtless onslaught on the "revolting immorality of Tantric rites." To-day, by way of a review of a book by Sir John Woodroffe, a judge of the Calcutta High Court, and an Oriental scholar, we propose to expose some of the ignorance which is wilfully retained by Anglo-Indian high pensioners of India. No religion or creed has suffered more grievously on account of prejudice and superficial study than the doctrine of Tantrism. There is scarcely any Orientalist but has decried it as a debased and posterior form of Buddhism. Even Indian scholars of eminence, like Rajendralal Mitra, knew of the persuasion in its most repulsive aspect involving practices which mankind has always marked as dehumanising, and put forth a nerveless defence. Sensual indulgence, including enjoyment of flesh and intoxicants as well as incest, were believed to be enjoined as a means to the successful practice of the dogma inculcated by Tantra. It is amazing that, while here and there a feeble voice is raised in Bengal to vindicate the religion, which is of undoubted antiquity, a Westerner should have arisen to explain the prime principles of the faith to the world. For over a quarter of a century investigators of religious origins have read with avidity the works of Arthur Avalon, whose first appearance was hailed in France by the primate of scholars with enthusiasm. "He cites," wrote Professor Sylvain Levi, of the College de France, "the Tantra works in the original Sanskrit and derives from them the explanation of technical terms of which the dictionaries do not give the meaning." The first book of the author inaugurated a series on a creed "which occupies the front rank in the religious life of modern India." Nevertheless the learned in Europe had hitherto put aside Tantric literature and had neither published any Tantric texts nor translation of them. Western opinion had crushed them all under the weight of a common ill-fame and summarily condemned them as compilations which were both stupid and obscene. These earlier studies were published under the assumed name of Arthur Avalon. Sir John Woodroffe's latest book, which is a collection of essays and addresses on the Shakta Tantra Shashtra, entitled *Shakti and Shakta*, is to be had of Messrs. Taraporevala of Bombay. Besides completely vindicating himself here as a student of Orientalism who has shown more profound sympathy with the essentials of the Easterners' spiritual life than almost any scholar one can readily think of, his enthusiasm sometimes carries him beyond the strict Shakti worshippers of the present day. For, as Sir John himself admits, while he has written from the point of view of the Shakta, "whose doctrine I value highly, I do not commit myself to everything, such for example as animal sacrifice, which orthodox Shakta may hold." The limpid, bright essays, which so readily appeal to the reader, but for the war would not only have come upon the world as a triumphant justification of faith in the doctrine which Sir John revivifies, but would perhaps have made the creed the religion of mode such as Buddhism had started to become in the fashionable salons of Paris and Vienna. The Shakta Tantra is the practical scripture of that phase of Vedanta which is technically known as the Advaita or monistic school.

"It is a profound and powerful system and the doctrine of Shakti is one of the greatest evolved through spiritual intuition by the human mind. Its fundamental principles are the completest answer to the ignorant assertion recently made in a leading English journal that this country has never evolved during the course of its history any spiritual concept capable of uplifting the nation. What can stir and lift man if the doctrine that he *is* Power cannot do so? As he has made his past, he can make his future; he and none other."

With reference to the significance of the Tantra Shastra, which is most indubitably misunderstood, being generally spoken as a jumble of black magic and erotic mysticism cemented together by a ritual which is meaningless mummery. Sir John truly states that a large number of persons who talk in this strain have never had a Tantra in their hands and such Orientalists as have read some portions of these scriptures have not generally understood them. If the mysteries of the system in unauthorised or incompetent hands lead to disastrous results, the fault lies not with the profound thinkers who evolved the scheme but the presumptuous amateurs who trifle with occultism wherever they find it and come to grief owing to want of proper guidance. For even Sir John does not deny the abuses to which its dangerous practice, as carried out by inferior persons, have given rise. It is stated in the Shastra: "The path is full of difficulty and peril and he who falls upon it goes to hell." That there are those who so fall and others who have been guilty of evil magic is well known. "I am not here concerned," Sir John goes on, "with the special ritual or magic but with the practices which govern the life of the vast masses of the Indian people to be found in the Tantras or the Agamas of the different schools which I have mentioned." We cordially commend the essays to such as appreciate without vindictiveness the triumph of scathing scholarly criticism over dilettantes too ready to condemn what they cannot grasp. Professor Deussen calls upon the people of India to adhere to the Vedanta which, however, he characterises as "mere metaphysics." Sir John very properly demands why the Indian people should accept it, if it is after all nothing more than "mere speculation." The book affords glimpses of the struggle which men of the calibre of Sir John have to carry on to maintain the reputation of Indian philosophy, even in a university like that of Calcutta, against the unreasoned bigotry of some of the Indians themselves, whose early saturation in Western thought has alienated them from much that is too deep for the Occident to be immediately realised. The episode of the opposition to the appointment of the learned Pandit Chandrakanta Tarkalankara to a chair of Indian philosophy on the ground that he was a mere "native pandit" is an illustration in point. In India we do not encounter much in the way of set philippics prepared at much cost and trouble to "refute" Indian religious and philosophical systems. The fate of the unfortunate learned missionary, Dr. Moulton, a victim of submarinism on his way home from India, would be recalled in this connection. Polemics like his against Indian religions pass muster only in England. It is from works like Sir John Woodroffe's that we derive a conception of the immense efforts put forth to discredit ancient Indian culture in London and Edinburgh. We confess to have met nowhere the vehemence of language against ancient Hinduism, even in Christian missionary writings, such as is quoted, unfortunately without reference to name of book and page, by the author here. It seems that in one of those elegant productions, which profess philosophically to estimate the Hindu religions, the latter are described as a "mixture of unmitigated nonsense and time-wasting rubbish, fulfiling no useful purpose whatever, only adding to the general burden of existence borne by humanity in its struggle for existence." Here is another gibe at once at the economical poverty and the intellectual indigence, the first too true, the second a falsehood, levelled against Indian environment. "For an Englishman to get a plain statement of what Brahmanism really means is far from easy. The only wonder is that people who have to live on ninepence a week, to marry when they are ten years old, who are prevented through caste life from rising out of what is often if not always a degraded state, have any religion at all." No Indian scholar could have pronounced as a rejoinder upon the situation with greater precision and veracity than does Sir John:

"The Indian people will do well to free themselves from that hypnotic magic which makes them often place blind reliance on the authority of foreigners who even when claiming to be scholars are seldom free from bias religious or racial. The Indian who has lost his Indian soul must regain it if he would retain that independence in his thought and in the ordering of his life which is the mark of a man; that is, of one who seeks *Svarajya* achievement."

The apologia of this eminent judge for studying Indian metaphysical thought gives us some notion of the persecution which outstanding Britishers must expect at the hands of many of their own countrymen:

"I have often been asked why I had undertaken the study of the Tantra Shastra and in some English (as opposed to Continental) quarters it has been suggested that my time and labour might be more worthily employed. My answer is this: Following the track of unmeasured abuse I have always found something good. The present case is no exception. I protest and have always protested against unjust aspersions upon the civilization of India and its peoples. If there be what is blameworthy, accuracy requires that criticism should be reduced to its true proportions. Having been all my life a student of the world's religions and philosophies, I entered upon a particular study of this Shastra to discover for myself what it taught, and whether it was, as represented, a complete reversal of all other Hindu teaching with which I was acquainted. For it was said to be the cultivation of the practice of gluttony, lust and malevolence ("ferocity, lust, and mummery", as Brian Hodgson called it) which I knew the Indian Shastras, like all the other religious Scriptures of the world, strictly forbid."

The literary columns of latter-day Indian newspapers and magazines bear witness to the substantial worth of Indian speculative thought, but the following from Sir John Woodroffe has the intrinsic value of truth added to the detached judgment of a non-Indian of first eminence:

"It is, however, absurd to talk as some do as though India produced nothing but Sadhus, Yogis, Mahatmas, Philosophers and the like. The life of India (I speak of the past) has displayed itself in all activities. It has meditated both as the man of religion and of philosophy but it has also worked in every sphere of activity. There have been the splendid Courts of great Kingdoms and Empires, skilful administration (Rajadharma), practical autonomies of village and communal life (Prajadharma,) prowess in agriculture, a monumental and sumptuous art, (where can we find stronger and more brilliant colour?) and a life of poetry, emotion and passion both written and loved."

THE LATEST CONTRACT SCANDAL.

The rumour, which, according to "The Englishman," has attracted much interest in Calcutta, regarding the giving-out wholesale of contracts for army supplies to Messrs. Ralli Brothers, is something more than a rumour in Bombay. We believe it is a fact that the Controller of Contracts, the enterprising and patriotic Sir Hugh Bray, has found a short cut out of all difficulties by practically handing over the whole Government contract business to Ralli's, who are to secure all supplies of all commodities and to get a two per cent. commission over and above presumable profits on all business done. Thus the scandal of the mismanagement of the army contract business, which has been a source of awe and wonder to many and of profit to a few during the past three and a half years, is apparently to be crowned by a supreme blunder, which may save a lot of trouble to the Government and the Controller but will mean a vast amount of extra and unnecessary expenditure from the public exchequer. Messrs. Ralli Brothers obviously cannot supply everything direct. They will have, and we believe have already had, to go into the market and there they will meet, or have already met, the people who have hitherto had their contracts direct from, —without public tender, unfortunately, —and supplied direct to, Government. And these gentry will, naturally enough, say, or have already said, to Messrs. Ralli Brothers: We have supplied to Government at so much but you are a different proposition and you will have to pay so much more. The previous system was, no doubt, bad enough. S. and T. officers and others, who have had the disposal of contracts, have been playing ducks and drakes with the public money; we have had the tent supply scandal as a monumental example of the way in which money has been thrown away. But the new system of putting everything into the hands of this Greek firm is a thousand times worse. Some of our readers must be aware of the amazing revelations brought about by the investigation of War Office accounts by an independent authority in England. We wonder what would be the results of such independent investigation in India. Here the whole business is wrapt in mystery and heaven knows what stupidities and irregularities help to mulct the taxpayer in vast sums which might be saved if the searchlight of impartial investigation and supervision were turned on. Not long ago an independent auditor was appointed and let loose a certain establishment not a hundred miles from Bombay. He proved too independent for the higher authorities. They could not blink his awkward discoveries. But, while "appreciating" his services, they found that he was lacking in subordination and respect to superior authority and he was offered a "soft job" on the other side of India, which he had the independence to refuse. Now he is no more and we have no doubt the irregularities he sought to check flourish as merrily as ever! We cannot attempt to penetrate Sir Hugh Bray's motives in this amazing deal with the Greek firm. We do not doubt they were good. He may have been so appalled by a mass of incompetence and corruption and wasteful expenditure, as to conceive that monopoly was the only way out. But the last waste on army contracts threatens to be worse than the first.

WELL-WORN CANT.

It is a familiar device of the members of public services in this country to emphasise their "unattractiveness" to Europeans with a view to improve the prospects for the latter at the cost of the Indian taxpayer. We are not, therefore, surprised that a deputation of the British Medical Association should have waited on the Secretary of State, and submitted "a statement of the present unsatisfactory conditions of the Indian Medical Service and their unfavourable influence on recruiting for that service." The reply which Mr. Montagu gave does not seem to have been wholly prompted by the only consideration that matters, and that is the interest of the Indian people. He expressed sympathy with the deputation's views, which he promised fully to communicate to the Government of India. He was fully convinced, he said, that there should be an efficient medical service in the interests not only of European Government officials, but also and chiefly of the people of India. Developing the theme, Mr. Montagu proceeded to repeat certain shibboleths, by manipulating which the bureaucracy have hetherto succeeded in keeping educated Indians from the enjoyment of their birthright. Mr. Montagu conceded that "increased opportunities must be given to Indians to enter the service"; "but," he added, "an adequate proportion of European officers should be preserved both for the sake of European officials and in order to maintain the standard of the service." The preposterous notion that European officials must be treated only by European members of the Medical Service is not a new one. It merely illustrates the racial preference which characterises much of the administration of this country. Nor need many words be wasted over the precious theory of "maintaining the standard of the service," which is another phase of racial arrogance and is suspect of being prompted by the motive of grabbing. It is time those who now rule the country realized the wisdom of clearing their minds of the cant that inspires all this sort of thing. The people of this country are in no mood to be deceived by exploded and hypocritical shibboleths. They want to see the administration of the country conducted on the lines on which it is carried on in other countries; which means that the Medical Service, as all other public services, must be organised in the interests of the public, that, in short, all these services, to be really efficient and national, must be Indianised.

Notes of the Day.

What is Wanted!

We should not be surprised if the communication from the Survey of India Department regarding the number of men on its staff employed on military duty is due to the insistence in the press on the immediate inclusion of all Englishmen in Government and mercantile offices into war service. But if the information that we here get regarding the Survey of India Department is to be a model on which possibly similar notes touching other Government departments are to be published, we may at once protest that the news is too fragmentary to be satisfactory. What the public desire to know is the number of Britishers on the staff of every Government department, Imperial or Provincial, and the percentage thereof which has been told off on military duty. If a tabular statement of the kind we contemplate were published without much delay it would be easy for the people to see how many really available men are yet doing civil duty of secondary importance. Another statement which is called for is that of the number of all Britishers in India, either in Government employ or not who have applied for war service directly or through their heads to the Imperial Government and whose applications have been rejected or still remain "under consideration." The Survey of India Department vaguely tells us that "quite a number of men" are now employed on military duty and that the department has supplied 38 officers some of whom joined the Army shortly after the declaration of the war. The statement would have value only if it were accompanied by the figure respecting the total number of officers on the staff.

"Autocracy in School."

A youthful correspondent, who very prudently desires his identity to be cloaked by so impenetrable a *nom-de-plume* as 'X. Y. Z.," writes to us as follows:

"We frequently hear of cases of autocracy in executive officers. But it seems that Knights of Chalk and Duster have also caught the contagion of this undue exercise of authority. To take an instance, since the advent of the present Head Master in the Government High School, Surat, novel ways not sanctioned by reason are adopted. Of the many a few may be cited."

Elaborate Eccentricity!

Fines, according to our observant correspondent, may be levied:—

(1) for mistakes in composition (a nice way of improving boys.);

(2) for the guardian having failed to see the H. M. personally for leave of absence extending over three days;

(3) for having failed to produce a medical certificate in cases of ill-health of boys lasting a few days.

'Exacting too much Respect."

Nor is that all. Says "X. Y. Z.":

"Saturday being a half holiday, it is a common practice to hold school in the morning for three hours. The present H. M. is pleased to have a day-school for four hours. Perhaps a morning sessions would not suit his ill-health."

Our correspondent has yet another count in the indictment which he heads "Exacting too much respect from masters." It runs thus:

"While he passes through the Central Hall and Library and if by chance any master sitting there fails to stand up out of respect to H. M., he is asked to give an explanation as to why he behaved disrespectfully towards him by keeping himself in the chair."

Free Secondary Education.

Mr. V. Subramanya Aiyar, Secretary of the Educational Committee of the Mysore Economical Conference, reverts to the subject of Free Secondary Education, in the pages of the "Mysore Economical Journal." Mr. Aiyar points out that it is a mistake to suppose that Secondary Education cannot be made free unless and until Primary is made completely free. In the United States, he continues, several free courses were developed almost independently. In Denmark, for years after the University and Secondary Education was made free, fees were being levied in the State Primary Schools. Mr. Aiyar goes further and says that if anything should wait, it is Primary Education and not Secondary. For, the "education of the more grown-up and better trained body of young citizens brings to the State a more immediate and appreciable return." Secondary Education has a higher current value and Primary Education by itself is useless. Nearly 39 p.c. of those who receive Primary Education relapse into illiteracy.

A War Lesson.

Mr. Aiyar points out another danger which countries that have adopted a waiting policy have to face. They find it impossible to provide the requisite number of secondary schools for the enormous number of students passing out of the Primary stage later on when they seek to make Secondary Education free. The better policy is to make Secondary and Higher education free earlier, when the numbers both in the Primary and Higher grades are still of manageable proportions. Mr. Aiyar says that for the lack of young men trained in the Secondary and Higher stages, England and some of her sister countries had to suffer. "If the present war has taught us any great and important educational lesson, it is this. Of what current value is it to the State or the community to educate all the five to ten year old children in the primary stages even at the cost of all the wealth in the land? Can they earn for us *now*? Can they take our places *now*, if need be? Can they think for us?"

Redressing the Balance.

We do not entirely agree with Mr. Aiyar that the current value is the sole criterion of the value of education, but, in these days when some bejewelled Maharajahs want to burke Higher Education in order to find money for Primary Education, it is refreshing to read Mr. Aiyar's comments, which go to maintain the proper balance. The Bombay Government, which seeks to make Secondary Education pay for itself, had better take a note of what is going on elsewhere. There was lately a 50 p.c. increase in the Secondary school fee rates in Bombay. The Bombay Government adopted a novel method to keep up their number while increasing their fees. A *pro-tanto* increase in the fee-rates of aided and unaided schools was ordered and these schools were required to charge not less than 2-3 of the Government fee-rates.

Official and Personal.

Her Excellency Lady Willingdon visited the Indian Troops Hospital, East Kirkee, on Monday morning and the Lunatic Asylum at Yeravda on Tuesday evening.

Mr. M. Martineau, Governor of French India, has left Pondicherry for France.

It is stated that Brigadier-General B. Holloway, C.I.E., will retire from the service during the month.

ANOTHER HOSPITALSHIP TORPEDOED.

GERMANY'S FIENDISH CRIME.

SUBMARINE CREW'S BRUTALITY TO SURVIVORS.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, July 1.
Recd. 11-30 a.m., July 3.

The Admiralty announces that the British hospital ship Llandovery Castle was torpedoed and sunk on the night of June 27, 116 miles south-west of Fastnet and sank in ten minutes. She was proceeding homeward from Canada, therefore there were no sick or wounded on board. The crew consisted of 164 and she also carried 80 Canadian Army Medical Service and fourteen female nurses, or a total of 258.

One boat full landed after 24 hours and there is a bare possibility that there are other survivors. It must be noted in this as in all other instances that the German submarine had a perfect right to stop and search the hospital-ship under the Hague Convention. It preferred, however, to torpedo the Llandovery Castle. The ship showed all navigating and regulation hospital lights.

A DELIBERATE CRIME.

The newspapers comment on the sinking of the Llandovery Castle as establishing that the sinking of hospital-ships is the deliberate German policy beyond all doubt. They ask, what is the use of German statesman appealing like Kuehlmann to be credited with probity and chivalry when cirmes so infamous continue.

OFFICIAL REPORT.

GERMANY'S AWFUL DEBT TO WORLD GROWING.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, July 1.
Recd. 12-15 p.m., July 3.

The Press Bureau issues the following statement:—Germany's awful debt to the world continues to grow. Another hospital-ship has been torpedoed, this time 170 miles from the nearest land, and her people turned adrift in boats to sink or swim, and though, as it happened, she was a Canadian hospital-ship returning from Halifax with no wounded on board, the tale of crime reveals wanton deliberation on the part of the submarine commander, almost suggesting that he hoped to find her full of injured helpless men.

HOSPITAL SHIP LIGHTS PLAINLY VISIBLE.

The Llandovery Castle was chartered by the Canadian Government to convey sick and wounded from England to Halifax. Eighty members of the Medical Corps included seven officers. The Llandovery Castle was steaming at fourteen knots with the usual navigation and hospitalship lights and under the overcast sky she was plainly visible, unmistakeable for anything but what she was. The ship was immune by every law of war or peace from attack or molestation. No one on board saw the wake of the torpedo.

The first intimation of the submarine was a jar, a roar and an explosion from the aft. Then lights went out and everything thereafter, except for a dim light from the emergency dynamo just before the ship foundered, occurred in the darkness. The engines were immediately rung to stop, then to full speed astern, but from the engine room came no answer. The ship's rehearsed routine, however, held good, for with the Germans one must be prepared for every such emergency.

SPLENDID DISCIPLINE ON BOARD.

Along the darkened decks the crew groped to the boat stations and stood by for orders to leave. The captain megaphoned from the bridge to hold on till the way was off ship. The carpenter was aft examining the damage and the Marconi operator was in his cabin vainly striving to transmit the ship's position, but the key gained no response, the spark had gone. The carpenter reported that number four hold aft, was blown in and she could not remain afloat. The order was given to lower boats on both sides and abandon the ship.

The officer commanding the Canadian Army Medical Corps, reported that all his people were out and this was important inasmuch as only the captain's boat was picked up. Save for any of the ship's company or engine room crew, who were killed by the torpedo explosion, it is clear that everyone got away.

BOILER EXPLOSION.

The captain went to his cabin for an electric torch and returned to the deck, where he found an accident boat which was held back for those last to leave the ship. The second officer lowered the lifeboat and those still on board entered by the lifeline, which is a two-inch rope dangling alongside the sixty-foot ship's side. They pushed off and got clear just in time to avoid being sucked under, as the Llandovery Castle's stern went down leaving her long bows erect.

One boiler seems to have blown up as the water reached it. The funnel leaned on one side as she slowly listed to the starboard, tore loose and then fell away. Then stern first the ship slid under and disappeared. She sank not more than ten minutes from the time of the explosion of the torpedo. Huge quantities of wreckage were floating on the quiet sea, also rafts and gratings on which hawsers had been coiled and among them men floundering and shouting. One was walking about on a grating.

SUBMARINE APPEARS.

The captain's boat picked up eleven from the wreckage and then proceeded towards a voice calling for help from the water in the dark. They heard simultaneously two others calling elsewhere. It was then that there appeared from the night crawling through the floating debris, the long black shape of the submarine. The conning tower opened and figures were vaguely seen along the decks.

A FALSE ACCUSATION.

The submarine hailed the boat in English. "Come alongside," it ordered. The boat was pulling to pick up a drowning man and the second officer shouted, 'We are picking up a man from water.' "Come alongside," repeated the brusque voice from the submarine. The boat held on its way and forthwith two revolver shots were fired at and over it. "Come alongside or I shoot my big gun," shouted the commander and the boat then pulled to the submarine.

The captain under orders went on board and the commander asked sharply what ship was that. It was the hospitalship Llandovery Castle, replied the captain. The submarine commander did not appear surprised, but said, "But you are carrying eight American flying officers."

"We are not", replied the Captain. "We have seven Canadian medicals on board and the ship was chartered by the Canadian Government to carry sick and wounded Canadians from England to Canada."

Replying to the commander's reiterated statement "You have been carrying American flyers," the captain said "I have been running for six months to Canada with wounded and I give you my word of honour that I have only carried patients, medical corps, sisters and crew."

BRUTALITY OF SUBMARINE CREW.

The commander then demanded if there was any Canadian medical officer in the boat and ordered one on board. The captain asked "Where are our other boats?" The commander did not answer; he was watching the Canadian medical officer who was being roughly hauled on board and thrust along the deck. This was being done so evidently and with such plain intention to injure that the Canadian medical Major Lyon had a small bone in his foot broken.

Another German officer in the conning tower motioned over his shoulder with field glasses in a northerly direction. Major Lyon was interrogated and after protesting in his character as a medical he was ordered back to the boat. The captain was also allowed to go and the boat pulled away.

ANOTHER FALSE CHARGE.

The submarine began to circle around the wreckage narrowly shaving the boat. She stopped it again and took the second and fourth officers and questioned them. This time the commander invented a new excuse, he stated that there was a big explosion after the vessel sank, therefore she must have been carrying munitions. The second officer explained that that was the explosion of the boiler and falling funnel. They were then allowed to return to the boat which made sail and proceeded.

The submarine again circled, apparently stopped and began firing at an unseen target, firing twelve shells. The unseen target may have been other boats which if picked up can furnish evidence on this point.

BOAT PICKED UP BY DESTROYER.

The captain, meanwhile, realising the hopelessness of assistance from the north as no wireless had been sent out decided to make the Irish coast and send help to others. After sailing and pulling for seventy miles the boat was picked up by the destroyer Lysander which wirelessed for search to be made for other survivers and then took the occupants of the captain's boat to Queenstown.

SEARCH FOR SURVIVORS.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, July 2.
Recd. 1-30 p.m., July 3.

The Admiralty states that the area between the spot where the Llandovery Castle was sunk and the south-western coast of Ireland has been thoroughly searched by two groups of warships in addition to the Lysander. Only a little wreckage and one empty boat have been found, therefore it is assumed that there are no more survivors.

HUN POLICY "TO LEAVE NO TRACE."

LYSANDER COMMANDER INTERVIEWED

(REUTER'S SPECIAL WAR SERVICE.)

LONDON, July 2.
Recd. 1-30 p.m., July 3.

The commander of the destroyer Lysander in an interview stated that the survivors of the Llandovery Castle when picked up had been drifting for 36 hours. The commander emphasised that it was another instance of sinking at sight. Furthermore, it was unquestionably intended that the Hun policy 'to leave no trace' should be carried out in its entirety. When last seen the submarine was apparently shelling some of the seven boats which were launched.

BOAT WITH SISTERS CAPSIZES.

One boat containing twelve sisters was seen to capsize and the sisters were thrown out and pinned under the boat. A Canadian sergeant of this boat managed to scramble upon the keel. Nothing had been seen of the remaining five boats. The commander believed that they had not improbably been destroyed by shellfire. Anyhow the submarine was observed charging the wreckage on which the survivors were clinging and in a locality in which lifeboats were believed to be drifting. It is thought that the submarine intended to sink the boat in which the survivors were huddled, owing to the way the submarine apparently tried to swamp it in backwash.

FERocity OF SUBMARINE CAPTAIN

As an instance of the ferocity of the submarine captain the Lysander's commander said that the Canadian sergeant when he struggled on the keel of the upturned boat was apparently dazed, also badly bruised. yet when the boat drifted alongside the submarine and the Canadian evidently thinking it was a rescue ship scrambled on board the submarine, an officer picked the Canadian up and flung him back into the sea. The commander added that they had since been cruising in the neighbourhood of the torpedoing, but not a single piece of wreckage was to be seen.

AMERICANS CAPTURE VAUX.

ALLIED GAINS WEST CHATEAU THIERRY.

21 HOSTILE AEROPLANES BROUGHT DOWN.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, July 2, 6-45 a.m.
Recd. 8-15 a.m., July 3.

PARIS.—Last night's French communiqué says, nothing important happened on the whole front. Twenty-one German aeroplanes were felled or disabled on June 30th and six captive balloons set on fire. Twenty-two tons of bombs were dropped on the night of the 30th on enemy aerodromes and stations.

This afternoon's communiqué says, west of Chateau Thierry a local operation executed in conjunction with American troops, enabled us to improve our positions on the front from Vaux to Hill 204. The Americans captured the village of Vaux and heights westward of it. Over three hundred prisoners were taken, including five officers, in this action.

We made raids between Montdidier and Noyon and east of Rheims and took prisoners. Attempts near Belloy in upper Alsace failed under fire.

BRITISH AIRMEN'S EXPLOITS.

25 HOSTILE AEROPLANES AND 3 BALLOONS DESTROYED.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, July 2, 10-45 p.m.
Recd. 12-40 p.m., July 3.

A British communiqué referring to aviation says in fine weather yesterday our aeroplanes were very active; we destroyed twenty-five aeroplanes and three balloons and drove down fifteen aeroplanes out of control. Also two large night fliers landed behind our lines and the occupants were taken prisoners. Eight of our machines are missing.

We dropped twenty-two tons of bombs in daytime and thirteen tons at night. All night fliers returned.

INTERNATIONAL COMMERCIAL CONFERENCE.

OPENS IN LONDON.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, July 2.
Recd. 11-30 a.m., July 3.

The international parliamentary commercial conference opened this morning at Westminster Palace. Representatives of Britain, France, United States, Italy, Belgium, Greece, Serbia, China, Japan and Portugal were present. Subjects for discussion include the unfair methods of the Germans to dominate the commerce of the world. Mr. Bonar Law welcomed the delegates.

GERMANY'S LATEST OUTRAGE.

Mr. Bonar Law said one would have thought nothing new as regards German brutality could have happened, but the sinking of the Llandovery Castle was an unspeakable outrage. Nothing could be gained by talking about it, but he added, "The wild beast is at large; there is no use arguing or reasoning with it; the only thing to do is to destroy it. (Cheers). That is the duty of us and all Allies, to set the teeth until the end is achieved." (Cheers).

GERMANS QUIESCENT STILL.

SPECULATIONS.

NEW GUN TO SHELL PARIS.

(REUTER'S SPECIAL WAR SERVICE.)

LONDON, July 2.
Recd. 8-30 p.m. July 3.

Reuter's correspondent at British Headquarters wiring to-day says: The enemy's puzzling restfulness continues on the whole front. It has been conjectured that he is awaiting the arrival of guns of a type intermediate between the Bertha and naval guns by which a large number of heavy shells can be thrown into Paris from a distance of forty or fifty miles range which is made possible by the most recent advance of his line.

Lieutenant Tnoppens, Belgian Balloon Strafer, has brought up his record to thirteen by destroying three more balloons within two hours.

MUTUAL ARTILLERY FIRE.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, July 2, 10-0 p.m.
Recd. 1-30 p.m., July 3.

A British communiqué says, there is nothing to report beyond mutual artillery fire.

AERODROME AT BOULAY BOMBED

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, 1-20 a.m. July 3.
Recd. 10-30 p.m. July 3.

An official communiqué says: Independent air-forces on night of 1st-2nd successfully attacked the aerodrome at Boulay, and bursts were observed on the aerodrome and hutments. We bombed with good effect the Sppau works of Sodafabrik, also the rail line at Mannheim and the railway works at Thionville. We bombed the rail station at Treves on July 2nd. Twelve enemy machines attacked our formation over the objective. We shot down one.

We also bombed the railsidings and shed at Coblenz with god result. All of ours returned.

BRITONS TO BE EXPELLED FROM FINLAND.

TO CONCEAL GERMAN MOVEMENT.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, July 2.
Recd. 8-45 p.m. July 3.

Reuter's Helsingfors correspondent learns from a high military authority that all Britons are to be expelled from Finland. It is believed that this is due to the fact that Germans desire to conceal the movements of a considerable German force marching through Finland in order to take possession of the warn water port on Kola Peninsula or the Murman coast.

DUTCH CONVOY TO INDIES.

BRITISH VIEW EXPLAINED.

(REUTER'S SPECIAL WAR SERVICE.)

LONDON, June 30.
Recd. 8-30 p.m., July 3.

THE HAGUE.—The Foreign Ministry in a statement regarding the decision to send a Dutch convoy to Dutch Indies says: Holland at the end of April offered to guarantee that the military interests of belligerents would not be affected.

Britain replied that Britain had never recognised convoying as a right of neutrals, but as a tangible proof of British friendship for Holland, Britain would not put difficulties in the way of the convoy, if certain conditions were fulfilled.

Holland replied that the conditions practically accorded with Dutch guarantees. The list of cargoes of the convoy was supplied to belligerents, and the departure of the convoy was arranged for 19th June.

Britain on 18th June objected that although it was understood that no goods of German origin would be carried, the steamer Noordam contained dyestuffs of purely German origin. But Britain would not oppose the carriage thereof, if it could be shown that they were not obtainable except from the enemy. Holland replied that dyestuffs should not of themselves be regarded as merchandise of enemy origin, because an agreement had long existed permitting free transport of them to Dutch Indies, provided they were consigned to and distributed by the Government of Dutch Indies. As agreement cannot be reached on this point however, the convoy will sail after the removal of dye-stuffs.

AUSTRIAN ADMISSION OF WITHDRAWAL.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, July 1, 10-30 p.m.
Recd. 4-15 p.m., July 3.

A wireless Austrian official message says:—We withdrew from Col-de-prossa and Monte-valbella to the former position at Stenfle wood.

DISCONTENT IN AUSTRO-HUNGARY.

100,000 ON STRIKE IN HUNGARY.

AS A PROTEST AGAINST TISZA'S POLICY.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, July 2.
Recd. 8-15 a.m., July 3.

AMSTERDAM.—A telegram from Vienna dated June 27th, says 80,000 strikers were out last week in Vienna and lower Austria, including men in war industries, owing to the reduction of the bread ration. The strikers resumed on promise of increased wages until the new harvest.

The strike in Hungary is more stubborn owing to its political character. A hundred thousand have struck as a protest against Count Tisza's policy and have demanded resignation of Government and carrying out of the original electoral reform proposal.

ITALIAN ADVANCE ON ASIAGO

LAST OF AUSTRIAN GAINS WRESTED

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, July 2.
Recd. 8-15 a.m., July 3.

An Italian semi-official statement says the recapture of Valbella, Col-de-prosso and Col-de-chele, wrested from the Austrians, the last of their moderate gains on the Asiago plateau. The first day's offensive completely restored the situation prior to the great attack.

These positions have been constantly contested throughout the war, because they constitute an advanced flank for the Italians and jumping-off ground for the Austrians wishing to scale the Italian positions. The victory was due to the perfect co-operation between the infantry and artillery, reducing the Italian losses to a minimum, whereas the four enemy divisions engaged, suffered exceptionally heavy losses.

ADVANCE IN GRAPPA REGION.

569 PRISONERS TAKEN.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, July 2.
Recd. 1-30 p.m., July 3.

An Italian communiqué says, artillery fire crushed the new enemy attacks on Asiago plateau, inflicting heavy losses. We took 127 prisoners and four trench cannons. British parties southward of Asiago captured prisoners.

Our operations in the north-western region of Grappa yielded important positions and 569 prisoners, including nineteen officers. We also took many machine-guns.

We captured on the 29th and 30th June on Monte-valbella, Col-de-prosso and Col-de-chele four guns, fifteen trench-mortars, fifty-seven machine-guns and thousands of rifles.

ENTIRE SUPERIORITY OF ITALIAN ARTILLERY.

HEAVY ENEMY LOSSES.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, July 2.
Recd. 1-30 p.m., July 3.

Reuter's correspondent at Italian Headquarters in a message dated yesterday says, by the capture of the two heights between Valbella and Valfrenzela, the Italians again obtained command of the whole of this series of hills east of Asiago plateau between that region and the Brenta valley. The latest success effectually interferes with any serious Austrian menace in this direction, which was always possible as long as the Valbella height was in their possession.

The chief features of the action were the entire superiority of Italian over Austrian artillery. The latter seemed incapable either of accurate counter-battery work or of interfering seriously with the movement of troops or stores on the lines of communication. The prisoners were almost entirely composed of German-Austrians and Hungarians. Our attacking troops were actually fewer in number than the prisoners taken, which bears out the opinion expressed by a well known general that the Italian victory has added thirty per cent. to their fighting value and detracted an equal amount from that of the Austrians.

PICK OF AUSTRIAN TROOPS ENGAGED.

Enemy losses on the 29th and 30th were extremely heavy. It must be borne in mind that the opposing troops were among the pick of the Austrian army and were commanded by a general in whom the greatest confidence was reposed.

CHANGES IN AUSTRIAN COMMAND.

[VONBELOW FOR ITALIAN FRONT.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, July 3.
Recd. 10-30 p.m. July 3.

A telegram from Zurich says that important changes have been made in the Austrian command according to Munich newspapers. Field-Marshal Conraf and Generals Arte and Waldistetten have been replaced by Field-Marshal Koewess and Generals Krauss and Ardolff respectively, while the German General Otto von Below has been appointed Commander-in-Chief on the Italian front.

LATEST CABLES.

DEATH OF LORD RHONDDA.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, July 3.
Recd. 0-30 a.m., July 4.

The death is announced of Lord Rhondda.

EARLIER.

The Press Bureau states that Lord Rhondda's heart shows signs of failing.

SHIP PRODUCTION IN U. S.

6 MONTHS AHEAD OF PROGRAMME.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, July 3.
Recd. 0-30 a.m., July 4.

WASHINGTON.—Ship production in the United States in June amounted to 280,400 deadweight tons which is a record. The total of 1918 production hitherto is 1,084,670 tons. Mr. Baker announced that progress in shipping troops overseas had been so well maintained that the United States was six months ahead of the original programme. Altogether over million American soldiers had sailed to France.

CENTRAL ALLIANCE AND POLAND.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, July 3.
Recd. 0-30 a.m., July 4.

AMSTERDAM.—Count Hertling is on a prolonged visit to Headquarters, it is understood, chiefly for the purpose of discussing the question of the alliance with Austria Hungary as regards which, the problem of Poland is causing difficulties.

SEQUEL TO AMERICAN VICTORY.

GERMAN REINFORCEMENTS HURRYING UP.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, July 3.
Recd. 0-30 a.m., July 4.

Reuter's correspondent with American headquarters wiring yesterday says: Germans are bringing up considerable reinforcements consequent on the American success North-west of Chateau Thierry when a complete enemy regiment was virtually annihilated. Heavy fighting is expected. The enemy is furiously shelling Hill 204 in front of which fighting is proceeding. There have been three successful American raids in Montdidier region in the past three days.

STIPIEDAIGLE CAPTURED.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, 4-15 a.m. July 3.
Recd. 0-30 a.m. July 4.

Last night's French communiqué said: Between the Oise and the Aisne we repulsed two paids East of Vingre. We captured the village of Stpiedaigle, South of the Aisne, taking thirty prisoners. A German counter-attack upon position in the region of Vaux, West of Chateau Thierry, captured by Americans completely failed and fresh prisoners remained in our hands.

ADVANCE OF HILL 204.

ENEMY PRACTICALLY ANNIHILATED.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, 8-40 a.m. 3.
Recd. 0-30 a.m. July 4

An American communiqué says:—We stormed the village of Vaux and Bois de la Roche and neighbouring woods in co-operation with the French who advanced their line on hill 204. We advanced our positions a thousand yards on a mile and half front. Enemy's losses in killed and wounded were heavy. His regiment holding the sector resisted obstinately and was practically annihilated. Our losses were relatively light. The German counter-attack was entirely repulsed. We took five-hundred prisoners increasing our June prisoners in this vicinity to nearly twelve-hundred. The material captured includes trench-mortars and sixty machine-guns Three of our aviators did not return.

BRITISH SEAMEN'S PROTEST

FIVE YEARS' ADDITIONAL BOYCOTT URGED.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, July 2.
Recd. 12-40 p.m., July 3.

A meeting of six hundred stewards and seamen at Liverpool passed a resolution strongly protesting against the latest crime in sinking hospitalship Llandovery Castle without warning and urging Mr. Havelock Wilson to add five years to the post-war boycott of the Germans 'for this most diabolical and cowardly murder of our brothers on the seas.'

LABOUR MINISTERS NOT TO RESIGN

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON
Recd. 4-
Eight Labour Min
ing yesterday. It
decided that it
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truce.

INDIA'S WAR BURDEN.

WANTED MORE RECRUITS.

LORD WILLINGDON'S RECRUITING SPEECH.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

SURAT, July 2.

At the recruiting meeting at Surat to-day his Excellency the Governor delivered the following speech:—

When I heard the Commissioner of the Northern Division was going to hold a recruiting meeting in this city of Surat, and as I have been kept informed of the excellent and praiseworthy efforts that the citizens of this ancient city have been making to supply recruits for the reinforcement of our armies, I felt that I must make a great effort to spend even a few hours among you in order that I might express to you all in person my sincere gratification at the result of your labours in the past and encourage you to still greater efforts during the months that are before us, which will be for the whole Empire the most critical months of the war.

I understand that during the past ten months of the war the number of recruits obtained in Gujarat have been 3,532 of which number 1,855 have come from Surat, and that since the beginning of the war 4,000 men have been recruited in Gujarat of whom 2,100 have come from this city and district, a very creditable record, and one which is due to the efforts of many gentlemen, but particularly to the energetic work of the District Assistant Recruiting Officer Mr. Kothawala.

WELLDONE SURAT.

But while Surat itself has done so well, I cannot give the same meed of praise to the rest of Gujarat for if we take the whole male population of the district, it is a fact that only 2 per 1,000 have enlisted, whereas if we take the men of the fighting age only 7 or 8 per 1,000 have enlisted for service, while in the Punjab the numbers are over 80 per 1,000. Still feel confident that with the cordial cooperation of all classes, the record of Gujarat will be sensibly improved. What, let me ask you, is the military situation which faces us at the present juncture? Why is it that we have received within the last few months this earnest appeal from the Prime Minister in England that we should raise a further 500,000 men to reinforce our armies in the east?

His Excellency here dwelt upon the results of the defection of Russia—and the effect of the altered situation in Asia.

I was told, continued his Excellency that this country has been so long at peace, a peace let me remind you which you have secured because you have for long years belonged to that great family of nations which forms the British Empire, that many of its inhabitants have lost their martial spirit, and will not come forward to defend their home and country at this most critical time. I cannot believe that this can be true, and am confident that when they realise the gravity of the position, the young men of this country will show their patriotism and their love of their home and, and eagerly take their share in this great struggle for liberty, and for the freedom and safety of nations from the Prussian yoke.

IT IT A MERCENARY ARMY?

It has been recently stated, and stated in Gujarat that the men who at present serve in the Indian Army enlist only for mercenary motives. This appears to me to be a very unfair suggestion. The soldier and the non-combatant recruit deserve adequate remuneration and their dependents should be cared for both by the Government and by their fellow citizens. But to call the Indian soldier a mercenary is to fail to do justice not only to the fine fighting races of the North, but to the Marathas of the Konkan, Kolhapur, and Sawantwadi who have in many instances given up safe and well paid work, from a spirit of loyalty and a desire to uphold the Mahratta name. I trust that Gujarat will follow this excellent example and show by their numbers that the spirit of loyalty is as strong and true here as in any other part of our Presidency.

I ask you all to remember that other parts of the British Empire have given the flower of their youth to fight for our cause, a cause which is as much the cause of India as of any other country. I feel certain that, when the people realise the facts out of their immense population the number of recruits required will readily be forthcoming. But if you fail in your response, if through want of courage or lack of a sense of duty you allow your country to be invaded, which God forbid, and show no sense of the responsibility which every citizen should hold for the safety of his country, then you may bid farewell to the ideals for the future progress of and reforms for your country which many of you so earnestly hold, for you will never secure them under Prussian rule. The winning of the war is the first and most absolute necessity towards the fruition of all your ideals and hopes, the victory which we are determined to obtain for honour, justice, liberty and fairplay among all the nations of the world. Let me urge as strongly as I can the necessity for complete cooperation between our two races, a determination that in this great purpose we who live in this country should be a completely united people. British and Indians have fought and died side by side on many a field of battle during this war. Can [illegible] all in the same way work together, [illegible]mon purpose, with a combined re- [illegible]d this country against all efforts

[illegible]TIAL RECRUITING

[illegible]-day to assist the young [illegible]ntry by [illegible]fence [illegible]nd

mothers to recognise their duty and to urge on their children to join the forces, as all parents are doing in other parts of the civilised world; and last but not least I ask all men of influence to become recruiting agents and in their several districts to explain clearly the dangers of the situation and the immense responsibility that lies on us all, I believe, I hope. I am confident that we shall show the whole of the allied countries that India was prepared without a moment's hesitation to take up to the full the responsibility that was laid upon her, to respond in full measure to the Prime Minister's appeal.

I have hitherto appealed to you all to provide men for our armies, but it must be clear to you all that witout the means to feed and equip our forces in the most complete way, our efforts in obtaining men will be of little avail. I have, therefore, a further appeal to make to you, to urge all who can to subscribe to the new war loan, in order that if possible we may pay off in full that gift of £100,000,000 which India has given towards the expenses of the war. I know very well that the present high prices for the necessities of life have made it very difficult for many of our people to give as they might wish. But there are many who have made large fortunes through causes which are either directly or indirectly due to the war. To these more especially I wish to appeal, and to urge upon them the consideration that while they have made large profits during these years of war, owing to their country having been kept safe from invasion and attack by the fact that it has been kept in peace owing to the naval strength of the British Empire, they too have a great duty to perform, and that duty is clearly to assist towards the complete success of the war loan in view of the benefits they have received.

Ladies and gentlemen, let me in conclusion express very sincere pleasure at having been able to pay you this visit; I am certain that every citizen of Surat will continue to the utmost of his power to help forward the cause of right over wrong, determined to assist in every way to secure complete victory for the allied forces.

RECRUITING IN INDIA.

SATISFACTORY SITUATION IN 4TH YEAR

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

DELHI, June 2.

The numbers of men combatant and non-combatant recruited in India in the 4th year of the war are expected to be nearly three times as great as in the third year. For the last year every month of recruiting has produced more men than a year used to give in pre-war days. Every province has shared in this great development. The Punjab keeps its pride of place, but many others are doing well. Continued efforts of the old martial classes like the Sikhs, Gurkhas, Punjabis, Musalmans and Dogras are a splendid tribute to their public spirit. Burma has given invaluable assistance and Native States contribution grows every year by continually tapping new resources of men in different classes and different areas. India's recruiting organisation has become so powerful and elastic that it should be capable, it is confidently believed, of meeting any demands that may be made upon it. Loyal co-operation of military and civilian officers, of rulers, land-owners and people at large is responsible for this satisfactory situation.

BENGAL LEGISLATIVE COUNCIL.

722 DETENUS IN JUNE.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

CALCUTTA, July 3.

At to-day's Bengal Legislative Council meeting, more than one hundred questions were asked.

Referring to the questions regarding detenus, Mr. Kerr said on 25th June last there were 722 persons detained in Bengal under Defence Act and Bengal Regulation III. No purdanashin woman has been so restricted.

Replying to the question asked by Mr. Irwin regarding hardships entailed on men who apply for I.A.R.O. commissions by long delay in notifying their acceptance and by the short period allowed after acceptance make preparations before joining their unit, Mr. Kerr said "The Local Government are aware that complaints on those points have been made and have brought the matter to the notice of the Commander-in-Chief."

Replying to several questions regarding cotton cultivation in Bengal, Mr. Donald said the estimated area under cotton cultivation in Bengal was seventy-one thousand two hundred thirty acres and the estimated outturn was eighteen thousand eight hundred fifty-four. The cotton is of short staple and attempts made to grow longstapled cotton in plains have so far been a failure. This year two hundred maunds of seed had been imported from other provinces and supplied toc ultivators. The Agricultural Department has been engaged in giving cotton on small areas in some districts through agency of ryots.

Replying to the question regarding practical steps taken in Bengal for developing the resources of the province, Mr. Donald said the policy of developing the resources of the country is being steadily pursued, when opportunity occurs. Development of the agricultural resources of Bengal has been receiving special attention since the outbreak of the war.

Replying to another question, Mr. Donald said between October and April last one hundred fifty-two hat loting cases occurred and ninety-eight cases of dacoity and forty-two of robbery. Scarcity and high prices of cloth may be regarded as the predisposing cause of these offences.

resolutions were moved three of them were withdrawn, three lost and two carried. The last two resolutions eferred to the organisation of the cloth weaving industry and the other to consider recommendations of reducing the high prices of cloth. The Council then adjourned.

The directors of Bank of Bengal declared a dividend and bonus to shareholders for the half year ended 30th June at the rate of 17 per cent per annum.

FARMERS AND NEW COMB-OUT.

MR. PROTHERO'S DEFENCE OF GOVERNMENT POLICY.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, July 2.

Recd. 8-15 a.m., July 3.

In the House of Commons, Mr. Roch moved an adjournment in order to call attention to the serious effect of combing out agricultural labourers on harvest. He said he was inundated with letters from farmers bewailing the probable disastrous effects of Government's action and threatening to turn the cattle in the harvest field unless they got labour. Mr. Roch said the agricultural executive committees were not willing parties to the calling up of 30,000 labourers, for which Sir Auckland Geddes was solely responsible.

OVERMASTERING NEED OF MEN FOR ARMY.

Mr. Prothero sympathised with the complaint, but emphasised the overmastering need of men for the army. The man-power was short all round, but the essential industries must yield their proportion of man-power for the army. The men taken now would be in the firing line at the end of September, which would possibly be the critical moment. Government recognised that the need for men overpowered every consideration, even that of food. What they were asking of the men on land was nothing compared with what they were asking of men at the front.

He admitted that the farmers could not spare men, but he found that nearly every farmer's deputation was willing to release men on the score of patriotism, because they had imagination to realise what was going on on the Western front. He could not say that the harvest would be saved, for all these 30,000 men were skilled and many were the key men without whom the unskilled masses of labour were unmanageable, but he believed that not much of the harvest would be lost. Only absolute need would have induced Government to take this step. He hoped that the agriculturalists would meet the situation with the same cheerful courage and patriotism as they had met the previous difficulties.

Several members criticised sending of men to the front after three months' training.

MR. BONAR LAW'S JUSTIFICATION.

Mr. Bonar Law said Government recognised that the men and boys were handicapped having to fight after such a short training, but we throughout the war had been handicapped by the necessity for creating an army from the foundations. He recognised the hardship of the farmers, but the question was whether Government's action was in the national interest. The 30,000 men wanted represented a force necessary to supply three or four fighting divisions. When it was realised that the whole aim of German strategy this year was to wear out our reserves, it must be realised that Government's first duty was to assure our not being defeated in this campaign and our not suffering in anything we might do next year. The difficulties of man-power were becoming monthly greater; it was impossible to decide such difficulties by discussion in the House of Commons, which must give Government a blank cheque.

The motion was negatived.

EMPIRE'S ESSENTIAL RAW MATERIALS.

QUESTION CONSIDERED BY WAR CONFERENCE.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, July 2.

Recd. 12-40 p.m., July 3.

In the House of Commons, replying to Mr. Croft Mr. Bonar Law said the question of the best methods of securing command of essential raw materials produced within the Empire with a view to safeguarding the interests of the Empire and Allies during the reconstruction period had been considered by the Imperial War Conference, which had arrived at important decision on the matter which he hopes would form the basis of discussion with the Allies and lead to the cooperation desired.

DEATH OF JUSTICE SHAH DIN.

A VICTIM TO TUBERCULOSIS.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

LAHORE, July 3.

The death occurred last night at Lahore at his residence in Mozung Road of the Hon. Justice Shah Din from tuberculosis from which the deceased was suffering for some time and on account of which he took a couple of months' leave. The deceased had a distinguished university career and was before his elevation to the Bench in 1908, an accredited leader of the Mahomedan community in the province. The deceased leaves among his children a son, who is a barrister, and an educated daughter, who was married recently to Mr. Raffi, barrister, son of the Hon. Mr. Shafi. He was little over fifty at the time of his death.

A FRESH AIR-RAID ON PARIS.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, July 2, 6-45 a.m.

Recd. 8-15 a.m., July 3.

PARIS.—A communiqué says, enemy aeroplanes attempted to attack Paris at 12-34 this morning. "All clear" was signalled at 12-59. Nothing is reported.

GERMAN TRADE CONSPIRACY.

TO BE OPPOSED BY ENTENTE.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, July 3.

Recd. 10-30 p.m. July 3.

A Parliamentary Conference unanimously passed a resolution urging the Entente Governments to carry out as soon as possible adequate measures to defeat the German conspiracy to dominate the trade of the world including dumping, espionage and other similar practices and recommending the establishment of an interallied Entente of Commerce to deal with the matter.

LAND SETTLEMENT IN COURLAND.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, July 3.

Recd. 10-30 p.m. July 3.

AMSTERDAM.—A Kovno telegram to the "Rheinische Westfaelische Zeitung" states that the land settlement scheme in Courland lays down that owners with a minimum of three-hundred and sixty hectares are obliged to sell one-third of it at 1914 prices.

FOOD DISTRESS IN BAVARIA.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

ZURICH, July 3.

Recd. 10-30 p.m. July 3.

A Munich telegram states that the general food situation is so unfavourable that the provisioning of the Bavarian population is very difficult.

GERMANY AND WAR INDEMNITY.

APPALLING PROSPECTS OF FATHERLAND.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, July 3.

Recd. 8-45 p.m. July 3.

In the House of Lords Lord Emmott, Director of War Trade Department, reviewing the financial situation said: The Nations of the world were mostly living on capital. If the war were protracted, the situation here might be viewed with apprehension, but in Germany with positive terror. If Germany were unable to get any indemnity, she must raise an additional 300 or 40 millions annually from direct taxation inevitably leading to friction between the federal states. The Imperial Government of Germany was marching to bankruptcy and it would take a lot to set her on her legs again. When it became evident that indemnity was unobtainable there would be a change in the spirit of the German peoples.

GERMAN RAIDS REPULSED.

NEAR ALBERT AND AVELUY WOOD

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, July 2, 12-40 p.m.

Recd. 8-15 a.m., July 3.

A British communiqué says, an attack last night north-west of Albert to recapture ground taken the previous night, was repulsed except at one point, where the enemy gained a footing in a trench.

We repulsed attempted raids in the neighbourhood of Aveluy wood, Avion and Hinges.

SIR GEORGE CAVE.

LEAVES THE HAGUE FOR ENGLAND.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, July 2.

Recd. 8-15 a.m., July 3.

THE HAGUE.—Sir George Cave has left suddenly for England. It is understood that Mr. Lloyd George summoned him as his presence was required in connection with important Parliamentary matters. Lord Newton and Lieut.-General Belfield will continue the negotiations in connection with prisoners.

EXPLOSION IN MIDLANDS SHELL FACTORY.

BETWEEN 60 AND 70 PERISH.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, July 2.

Recd. 8-15 a.m., July 3.

The Press Bureau states that a serious explosion occurred last night in a national shell filling factory in the Midlands. It is feared that between 60 and 70 have perished. The number of injured is unknown.

A considerable part of the productive capacity of the factory was preserved and work will be resumed in a few days. The women workers behaved splendidly, urging that they might be allowed to return to work. There will be no appreciable diminution of output.

GERMAN INTRIGUERS IN FAR EAST.

CREATE PANIC AT PEKING.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

PEKING, June 27.

Recd. 4-15 p.m., July 3.

Utilising the report of defence measures in Paris, the Germans created a panic in the Chinese banking circles at Peking on 25th June. The police allayed the excitement by announcing that Paris had not been taken and that the situation of the Western front was unchanged.

Two Germans have been arrested at Harbin, travelling with forged Dutch passports. Allied residents demand incarceration of prominent German intriguers who have been most insolent since the postponement of the deportation of the Germans from China.

FOURTH ANNIVERSARY OF WAR.

AUG. 4TH TO BE OBSERVED AS NATIONAL DAY OF PRAYER.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, July 2.

Recd. 1-30 p.m., July 3.

The Press Bureau states that the King has expressed a desire that August 4th being the fourth anniversary of the war should be observed with special solemnity as a national day of prayer. The King and Queen and both Houses of Parliament will attend the intercession service on behalf of the nation and the Empire.

AMERICA'S ADDITIONAL MILITARY EXPENDITURE.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, July 2.

Recd. 8-15 a.m., July 3.

WASHINGTON.—The Appropriations Committee has favourably reported to the House of Representatives on the new urgent deficiency bill carrying 927 million dollars additional for military establishment.

HUNTING SUBMARINES.

DESTROYERS AND THEIR PREY.

The destruction of a German submarine is never claimed by the British Admiralty except upon the strongest possible evidence, which is often provided by the destroyers who are engaged in a long game of hide-and-seek with the U. boats. Some idea of this grim game may be obtained from the details of official records of a few encounters as to the result of which there is no room for doubt says the "Manchester Guardian."

Early one winter's day a destroyer sighted an enemy submarine on the surface, and steered for him at full speed. So swiftly was the manoeuvre carried out that the German had no time to submerge. Within thirty seconds of sighting, the destroyer had rammed his enemy, tearing a great rent in the hull of the U. boat. At the same time a bomb, "which," says the commanding officer, "exploded satisfactorily" was dropped. After this the destroyer wheeled back over the spot and let go another bomb. Large quantities of oil rose to the surface, but no other sign of the enemy's presence could be detected, and when the position was swept later the submarine was located, still lying on the spot where she had sunk.

A merchantman, while had fallen behind the main body of the convoy to which she belonged, was escorted back to her position by a destroyer. Just then another of the merchantmen was torpedoed. Immediately the destroyer swung round and headed full tilt for the enemy's position. As she passed over the spot a severe shock was felt throughout the destroyer, and just afterwards the German's periscope was sighted by the destroyer's sister ship, which hastened to drop bomb on the U. boat. A heavy explosion resulted, and the submarine came up right astern of her pursuers. Helm was put hard over and fire opened by both British ships, three hits being registered in quick succession. Escort No. 2 had now come round, and, being nearest the enemy, went straight for him, and succeeded in cutting the submarine clean in half. Both halves appeared on the surface for a few seconds before plunging finally from view.

A destroyer hunting for submarines observed two periscopes about 8ft. apart on her starboard bow. The destroyer managed to get within fifty yards before the U boat submerged; then a depth charge was dropped over the submarine's course. After the explosion of the charge a second and much louder explosion was heard and felt by everyone on board the destroyer, and a column of black-coloured water was thrown to a height of about 30ft. A film of light oil then spread over the water, and in the next two hours had increased to a considerable extent.

Signting the wake of a submarine, a destroyer dropped a depth charge, and oil rose to the surface. Later a periscope appeared, another depth charge was dropped, and more oil was seen. When darkness fell a large and conspicuous patch of oil was observed, and was still very clearly marked next morning. Another depth charge was dropped in the middle of the patch, whereupon more oil and bubbles rose, and continued rising for the next two hours. Sweeping operations were then undertaken, and an obstruction was located on the bottom. Further oil rose to the surface.

RESCUE FROM AN OILSHIP.

A lieutenant in command of a destroyer discovered that a British oiler had been torpedoed and set on fire. She was burning furiously, and was out of control, although her engines were still running. A continuous stream of oil fed the flames, which prevented anyone entering the engine-room. Her peak was not yet alight, and crouched up here were 30 Chinamen, the remainder of her crew. To extinguish the flames was beyond the power of the destroyer's crew, but her captain determined to make an attempt to rescue the survivors in the peak, although it was obviously a difficult undertaking. He ran his vessel closer past the oiler's stem, and as she passed rafts, lifeboats, and lifebuoys were pitched overboard, the Chinamen being told to jump overboard. This manoeuvre was carried out three times. By now all the destroyer's boats had been lowered to pick up the men in the water, while all her available loose life-saving gear had been thrown overboard. However, there still remained nine men in the peak of the oiler.

The concluding part of the operation may be explained in the words of the destroyer's captain. He says: "I therefore decided it was necessary to place myself alongside the ship and take off the remainder of the crew. A speed of eight knots being maintained, this was done. We remained alongside, locked to the steamer's windward bow, for a period sufficient for all nine men to lower themselves on board this ship, which sustained slight superficial damage to guard rails and upper deck fittings. Ten minutes after we cleared the steamer she was burnt to the water line."

KIDNAPPED!

THE STRANGE CASE OF PANDIT MALAVIYA'S NEPHEW.

With reference to the kidnapping of a nephew of the Hon. Pundit Madan Mohun Malaviya amid circumstances which pointed to the culprits being the C.I.D., and in regard to which we quoted yesterday the the "Panjabee's" query—"Has the C.I.D. then taken to kidnapping persons?"—the following communication addressed to the Allahabad "Leader" will be read with interest:

(TO THE EDITOR OF THE 'LEADER.')

Sir,—About the kidnapping of my younger brother Pandit Tara Kant, I have received enquiries from numerous friends. It is impossible to answer all the enquiries individually. I shall feel obliged by your kindly inserting in the "Leader" the following statement of Pandit Tara Kant about the incident for the information of all concerned.

Yours, etc.,

HARIKANT MALAVIYA,

STATEMENT OF VICTIM.

I went to the Subzi Mandi at about 12 noon on the 25th ultimo, where I met a Bengali gentleman. He asked me where I was reading. On being told that I was a student of the local Government High School, he said that he also wanted one of his sons to be admitted there. I told him that he may do that. Thus talking we reached near the water tap which is located on the west of the Subzi Mandi. On reaching there he told me that he had some private business with me. On enquiring what the business was he gave me two photographs for identification. I failed to identify them and then tried to walk away. Just near by a carriage was waiting on the road. Having told me that he had some more business with me, he stepped into the carriage to fetch some more photographs and asked me also to get into the carriage as the sun was hot. I got into the carriage thinking that there was no harm in doing so. Two more Bengalis were already seated in it. As soon as I got in the Bengali who had met me first gave me some photographs and requested me to identify them, and one of the two Bengalis who were seated opposite to me took out a handkerchief from his pocket and began to unfold it. While I was thus busy in looking at the photographs unconsciousness suddenly crept over me. After this I don't remember which way the carriage proceeded. At about half-past eight in the night I woke up and found myself confined in a room and lying on a *charpai* which was without any mattress and sheet. A dirty lamp was dimly illuminating the room. As soon as I began to get up a Bengali whom I had not seen before, opened the door of the room and stepped in. He gave me some photographs for identification out of which I identified only one. This was the photo of Pandit Tika Ram. I enquired why he had brought me there and kept me like a prisoner. I asked him to let me away whereupon that man replied that I could not go away from there that day and that I was under suspicion. I exhorted him to let me off telling him that the members of my family might be feeling restless and uncomfortable owing to my absence, and that I was feeling hungry. He gave me the same former reply and told me that he would give me some food but I declined to eat it. Thereupon he went away and seemed to lock the door from outside. After sometime I got up and wanted to go out but found the door locked. When I peeped out I saw some man walking outside whom I could not identify owing to darkness. At last I returned to the *charpai*. Next morning I woke up at about half past six. After sometime another Bengali entered my room and enquired if I wanted to retire into a lavatory.

On expressing my assent he opened the door of an adjoining room and asked me to retire into it which I did. There was also a water tap which I used for bathing. When I returned to my former room he began to put questions to me. He asked, "Who was the man whose photo you identified last night? Do you know Pandit Krishnakant? Why does he devote a great part of his time to politics? Who is the proprietor of the 'Maryada' and how is it financed?" I replied, "Inquire all this of Pt. Krishna Kant himself." He again asked, "What is Pt. Mool Chand's profession? In what way is Malaviyaji related to you?" Thereupon I replied, "Pt. Mool Chand is the head clerk fo the Muir Central College and Malaviyaji is my uncle." Having asked all this he went away and locked me as before. The whole day I passed like a prisoner. In the afternoon at about half-past five a Sikh entered my room and on my entreating him to set me free agreed to do so provided I agreed to have my eyes blind-folded. My eyes were blind-folded and I was seated in a carriage. It drove for about 3 quarters of an hour. After this I was made to alight and the driver was asked to take the carriage away. Then the *patti* was removed from my eyes, and I found myself on the road which leads from George Town to Alopibag. Thence I returned home at about 7 o'clock in the evening.

RETURN OF U. P. LABOUR CORPS.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

LUCKNOW, July 2.

Last Sunday witnessed repatriation and return of the portions of 45th, 46th and 47th U. P. Labour Corps by two special trains from Bombay. Two batches mustered 2 officers and 585 men each and were respectively under the command of Captain Muggridge, who recently had honour of being received by his Majesty the King. They were welcomed on behalf of the civil administration by Mr. Rutledge, I.C.S., Deputy Commissioner, and on behalf of the Municipality by the senior Vice-Chairman, Sheikh Shahid Hosain. The Railway station was tastefully decorated. Light refreshments were provided by the municipal board and were much appreciated by the men.

Serial Story*

A WILD HARVEST

BY ANNIE S. SWAN

(Author of "Gates of Eden," "The Ne'er-do-Weel," etc.)

(*SPECIAL FOR "THE BOMBAY CHRONICLE."*)

CHAPTER IV.

AT WINDRIDGE.

The lovers had found a new meeting place, where they fondly imagined themselves entirely safe from possible detection or observation.

The country about Wrotham was richly wooded, and very picturesque being broken up by sharp undulations and craggy hills, in whose crevices the gorse and heather grew freely. It was poor agricultural soil, but fetched its price for shooting. Aysgill Moor, indeed, was rather famous in that part of Yorkshire.

The edge of Aysgill Moor marched with the narrow domain of Polgarth, and was therefore easy of access from it. It was a long walk, however, from Wrotham, quite two miles, even by the field paths, but what are two miles to a happy girl who loves?

Annie Cartledge covered them in an incredibly short space of time that evening, being anxious to get to the trysting place early, so that none of the precious moments should be lost. It had been made half an hour earlier than usual by a hurried note, which in a disguised hand, had come through the post from Rowbotham. Annie was surprised that he had made it earlier, it was more difficult to escape being seen in the golden evening light and generally her difficulty had been in getting out late enough to please Max, who preferred to meet her after his own dinner at Polgarth was comfortably over. But he had said he would explain when they met. She should then tell him what her father had said that evening, and explain what difficulty she had in the intentions of Isaac Thorne, and others like him. Annie was woman enough to enjoy the prospect of seeing her lover's anger and scorn of these humbler suitors.

The place where they now met was an overhanging hill called Crag Elbow, right up on the desolate Aysgill Moor, a lonely wild spot, even on a fine evening, and in winter unspeakably desolate. It was lovely that evening, however, and just as Annie approached it from the west, she saw the tall figure of Max Howorth emerge from the trees at the far end of Polgarth Hill, so that she was behind the rock a few minutes before he came to her side.

Their greeting was a lover's greeting, for indeed Max Howorth was still very much in love.

"I had such a job getting out, Max," said Annie in the slow rather measured tone she always used in speaking to him, because he was so very particular about her pronunciation, and hated the harsh Yorkshire twang as he called it with a mortal hatred. "Father's been on to me again, and this is positively the very last time I'm coming to meet you till you've explained. When are you coming to see him?"

Of late she had harped a good deal on that string, and very occasionally it had irritated and annoyed Howorth excessively. He had no present intention of interviewing Luke Cartledge, the very idea of it was ridiculous nor had he any very clear idea of the future at all. It was very pleasant to drift like this, to have a pleasant hour of lovemaking, and be done with it. Why couldn't it go on indefinitely? That was the worst of women, they never would be content with existing things, but always wanted something beyond their reach. Annie spent the most of her time picturing the days that were coming when she should be Mrs. Max Howorth, and hold her head quite high above Polly Giodd and people like her, not that she would drop them altogether. only of course they would have to understand the difference.

It is no exaggeration to say that never for a moment had Max Howorth pictured such a future for himself or for Annie Cartledge.

He had no very distinct ideas at all on the subject. He supposed that when they both got tired of the little episode that had brightened their lives and added a little zest to them, it would be allowed to drop, and each would go a separate way, Annie to marry in her own class and become a contented cottager, while he would marry in his own class likewise, and neither would be the worse. Such would undoubtedly have been his reasoning had he been brought to book; at that stage there was no evil in his heart, for though he was a foolish and selfish young man, he was not a bad one.

"Oh, nonsense don't let us talk about disagreeable things, darling, on such a heavenly night. Did you meet anyone as you came up?"

"Nobody but old Bight the Aysgill keeper, as I came through the Spinney, but he didn't know me from Adam. You promised to tell me why I had to come sooner to-night."

"Well, I've got to go down to Windridge with my mater after dinner to see my cousin Sylvia who came home from Switzerland this afternoon."

"I know. I saw her in the town in the afternoon driving with Mr. John. She's as lovely as an angel. Don't go and fall in love with her, mind, whatever you do. I shouldn't stand it and then you know how many are after me. Father's always telling me of the good offers I'm refusing."

"Take them, if you want to, Annie," said Max with the indulgent smile of the man who is perfectly sure, "don't stick to me unless you really want to."

"What does that deserve, Max?" she asked saucily, and he kissed her again, and they forgot for a moment all the difficulties in their path. "But really father *was* angry to-night I could see it in his eyes. He doesn't say much, but what he does say, can be quite dreadful. Somebody's been talking to him again, and though he didn't mention your name I could see that he suspects things."

"So long as he doesn't mention my name, Annie, we'll let sleeping dogs lie," he said lazily, as he fumbled for his cigarette case to have a mild smoke. Annie seated herself on a boulder watching him, thinking how handsome he was in his tweed suit, and how fascinating were the curls that peeped out under his cap.

"Any more rows with Macdonald?" she asked with the air of one privileged. Max grunted.

"Nothing much to speak of because I think I've let my lord understand that there can't be two masters in one place. It's only a question of time, however. A little later after I've come back from the road there'll have to be an adjustment. I'm laying low and keeping dark till I get a little experience, then I'll speak up."

"Are you really going to travel for the firm?"

"Uncle John advises it, and it would be a good way of getting to know all the customers. It's Scotland and the north of England I am going to start on at the beginning of next month, I believe. I shall rather like the life, plenty of change and incident anyway. Sometimes it's mighty slow here."

"However sholl I get on without you, Max?"

"I don't know. Come with me," he answered in a jesting tone. "But anyway it'll soon pass. It's only for three months. I'm doing everything they suggest just now so that I shall have them firm and tight after I'm my own master. My governor did not leave me full power, you see, till I have been one year at Sleath, and passed certain tests, just as if I'd been a schoolboy, by Jove."

"I think he has been rather hard on you, Max. It isn't fair that a stranger like Macdonald should be in front of you in everything."

"No, it isn't fair, but as I say that's coming to an end, and very well does Lord Macdonald knew it. He's as saucy as he dares to be just now, because he realises that his tether is short."

On much of this sort of talk the next half hour passed, and had Annie Cartledge been a more discerning person, she could not have failed to notice that to her lover, the one absorbing topic for thought and conversation was himself. He had very little consideration to spare for her.

It troubled her a good deal that he so persistently turned off all her efforts to get some satisfaction about her future, all he said was, "We can't do anything until my beastly year of probation is over. Be a good girl, and try to keep quiet till then."

When he had said goodbye to her, assuring her again and again of his love, which at the moment was genuine enough, he felt a little impatience towards her, for always harping on the string of the future.

"I wonder whether all women are like that. My mater's just the same. They never can let things alone, but are always wanting to be poking and prying and setting them right, as they think, when all they do is merely to get them into a worse muddle than before."

He soon dismissed Annie from his mind, for there was a lively party at the dinner table that night. Owing to his sisters' return Robin, aged fourteen and even baby aged seven, had been permitted to come down to dinner, and the fun was furious. They were certainly very jolly, and the two girls from abroad with their sweet young faces, and their immense ribbon bows on their hair which caused no end of teasing were quite charming to look at. Mrs. Howorth was specially pleased with the improvement in their figures, which had been her despair when they first went to school.

Max found himself relegated to a place in the background, while the lively young voices rattled on about their school life, and all its mild adventures which had made history for them in the last few months. They were especially full of the Italian trip which had been a tremendous success.

"You should have seen Sylvia in the hotel at Venice, Mummy. People kept looking at her, and there was one man, the Count Casa di Torno, from Turin who kept worrying Mademoiselle to give him an introduction. Mademoiselle was positively furious and on that account we left Venice two days sooner than we meant to."

"And what did Sylvia say?"

"Oh, Sylvia knew nothing about it, Mummy," said Eve with a lofty scorn. "She's like that, she simply sees nothing but what is proper and good. It was rather wearing having to live upto her, wasn't it, Una? You see she was perpetually being held up as a pattern to us all. We tried to hate her for it, everybody did, but she's so beastly good, you just can't."

"Eve! Eve!" said her mother warningly, "I'm sure Mademoiselle never allowed you to use such words!"

"She didn't," said Eve calmly with her mouth full of delicious souffle which she had not tasted since she went away. "But we used it all the same. There are so many things at school one needs it for. Are you going over to Windridge really to-night after dinner?"

"Yes, the carriage is ordered for a quarter past eight, you don't mind, Max?"

"Oh, no, I'm simply pining to see this gorgeous paragon," he said in a voice of mock eagerness. "When I saw her last she was a lanky person in a pigtail and with no conversation to speak of."

"Oh, but she's frightfully grown-up now, Max," said Eve quickly. "She seemed to grow into a woman all of a sudden, and there's no doubt she is sweetly pretty. The chief thing Una and I envy her for, is her complexion. Mademoiselle says you must take us to a good specialist about ours, Mum."

"Nonsense," said Mrs. Howorth severely. "Plenty of exercise and good wholesome food will soon remedy that. Well, chicks, excuse us, and get quickly to bed. Brindley will help you with the unpacking that is necessary for to-night, the rest can be done to-morrow. Good night."

She kissed them all and went to get her cloak while Max sat a few minutes to tease his sisters and enjoy his cigarette.

"Do let us have a whiff, Max," cried Eve excitedly. "We are simply mad on it. No, Mademoiselle never suspected it. We used to hold our heads out of the window after we went to bed. Don't tell Mum, she'd be furious and Sylvia was always lecturing us about it, and our other sins. It certainly has its disadvantages having a cousin at the same school especially when she's a paragon. Hasn't it, Una?"

Una was the silent partner, but she heard and observed most things, and really possessed better ability than her more lively sister.

"They've improved. Eve's going to be quite pretty, Mater," said Max, with a critical air as they drove away from the door. "I suppose they'll both come out in the spring?"

"We can't do anything for eighteen months at least, on account of our mourning, then I shall take them to the County Ball," said Mrs. Howorth decidedly.

The girls supplied the topic of conversation until they reached Windridge, a substantial Georgian house of red brick which stood on a wooded knoll just outside the town, and represented the first visible success of the Howorths in Wrotham. It had been purchased by Robert Howorth, the founder of the firm, when his means justified him in leaving the plain two-storeyed dwelling in the High Street where he had begun his married life. It was merely a comfortable suburban residence, though John Howorth had succeeded in acquiring three fields in the immediate vicinity and had thus secured greater privacy. Though less pretentious than Polgarth it was far more a home. The rooms had been furnished by a woman of a fine taste, who loved simplicity and understood the value of its effect. It remained precisely as it had been in her brief span of happiness at Windridge. They were expected, and at once shown into the library where Sylvia in a dream of happiness was sitting on a stool at her father's feet. Mrs. Howorth ran forward to greet her affectionately being very fond of her motherless niece, but she was distinctly conscious of a little pang of envy and surprise. Sylvia was more than pretty, she was beautiful, with a fair and highborn loveliness, which seemed to set her apart. She was tall, but the lines of her slim figure were perfect; she carried her small head most gracefully on her beautiful neck, and her face with its fine features and exquisite colouring must attract attention wherever it was seen. But with all these divine gifts there was a most utter consciousness, combined with a quiet womanly dignity which was at once the despair and admiration of all who encountered it. Where had the child got it all? Alicia Howorth asked herself as she kissed her with real affection. Her mother had possessed no elegance, if existing portraits were to be trusted, and her father was merely a commonplace man while Reuben Howorth had been decidedly handsome, and they were noted for their looks. Mrs. Howorth, even while she congratulated her niece, felt that nature had been unfair.

Max was astonished, nay, more he was fascinated by his charming young cousin. He had seen nothing like her in the whole of his experience. The greetings were hardly over, when another visitor was announced, Mr. Graeme Macdonald, to the very great and visible annoyance of Max Howorth.

It annoyed him more when he saw the extreme cordiality of his Uncle's greetings his "so glad you were able to come" indicating that he had been specially asked, but more mortifying still was Sylvia's evident pleasure at sight of him.

"I'm glad too, Mr. Macdonald. I was just asking father whether you had come to-night. I hope you are quite well, and that Scotty and Sheila are as sweet and quaint as ever."

Scotty and Sheila were couple of Highland terriers, Macdonald had imported from his home in the far Hebrides, and who had long since won Sylvia's affection. Max inwardly resented even that inoffensive bond, he resented the undoubted ease and charm of the Scotchman's manner, the dignity with which he bore himself. He had to earn his living and he was in his master's house, but he bore himself as an equal there. Nay, Max cursing him under his breath, vowed that he adopted the condesending air of the superior. Macdonald was disappointed at seeing Max Howorth there, but he merely nodded to him cooly, not suffering it to upset him in the least. In that house he was perfectly sure of his ground, between him and John Howorth a complete understanding existed, which practically nothing could disturb. Macdonald had no looks, as compared with those of Max Howorth, yet a discerning observer would not have hesitated to decide which was the betterbred man, the one most worthy of confidence and respect. It was this feeling of inferiority which Max was always conscious of in his company, which enraged him so much, and filled with jealous indignation. Mrs. Howorth greeted Macdonald with that mixture of affability and condescension fitting to his position. It always amused Macdonald but on the whole he liked her, and had no fault to find with her treatment of him since he came to Wrotham. She had left him alone, which he accepted as the sincerest kindness.

"And you are very pleased to get home, dear?" asked Mrs. Howorth, seating herself by Sylvia's side on the settee.

"Oh, yes of course, Aunt Alicia," answered the girl turning her sparkling eyes full of significance on her father's face.

"But you enjoyed Switzerland and Italy?" said Mrs. Howorth with the faintest accent of reproach.

"Yes, very much and I thank you for persuading father to let me go, Aunt Alicia," said Sylvia with charming frankness and sincerity. "I shall never forget it. I have got on so well with my French, and then, of course, home seems all the more dear and more delightful after one has been away."

Mrs. Howorth laughed a little harshly.

"You must learn to control these pretty lips. None of us can afford to live in a palace of truth, can we, Mr. Macdonald?"

She put the question to the manager a trifle mockingly.

"No, I don't suppose I can, but what is the question apropos of, Mrs. Howorth?"

"My niece has just been assuring me that the chief joy she has had in being away is the delight of coming back."

"No, no. Aunt Alicia." cried Sylvia in distress, "That is not quite what I said. I am sure Mr. Macdonald will understand. I only meant that it was very sweet to come back, didn't I father?"

"Yes my lass, never mind your Aunt Alicia, she *will* tease you," answered Howorth easily.

"But surely Miss Sylvia is quite right. A home ought to be rendered dearer by abscence, if it is a home at all," observed Macdonald simply.

"Fudge," muttered Max under his breath. "Sentimental fudge. Everybody is the better of going out in the world, and having the edges rubbed off, even sweet little cousins. How was the Count Casa di Torno the last time you heard of His Excellency?" he enquired smiling meaningly at his cousin.

"I haven't heard from him, Cousin Max," she answered quietly, and the colour did not even tinge her cheek.

"Oh, I thought from the latest accounts he was badly smitten and that we should presently behold him in the precincts of Wrotham or at least of Windridge."

"He was an old man, and did not care for travel, and he has not the smallest desire to visit England. He told me so."

"Ah, but he might come now, when there's a magnet in it," pursued Max teasingly Sylvia grasping his meaning, curled her pretty lip over so slightly and answered very quietly.

"You are silly, Cousin Max, and vulgar as well."

Macdonald was hard put to it to hide the very broad smile which leaped to his face at this not unmerited snub. He put up his hand to hide the amused curve of his lips, but Max saw it, and furious at being made to look and feel small in the hated manager's presence, added one more to the offences, of which, in his imagination the Scotsman was guilty and for which one day Max intended him to pay.

(*To be continued on Sunday the 7th inst.*)

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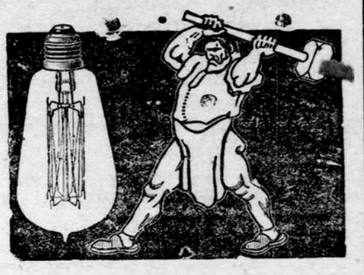

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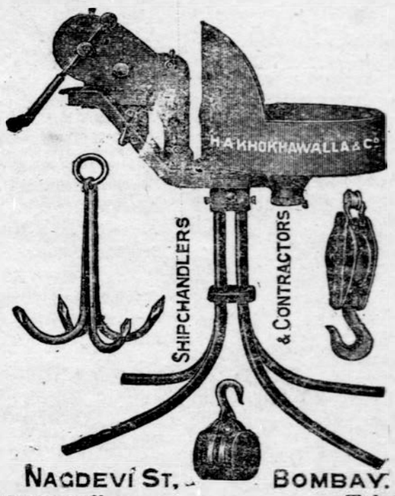

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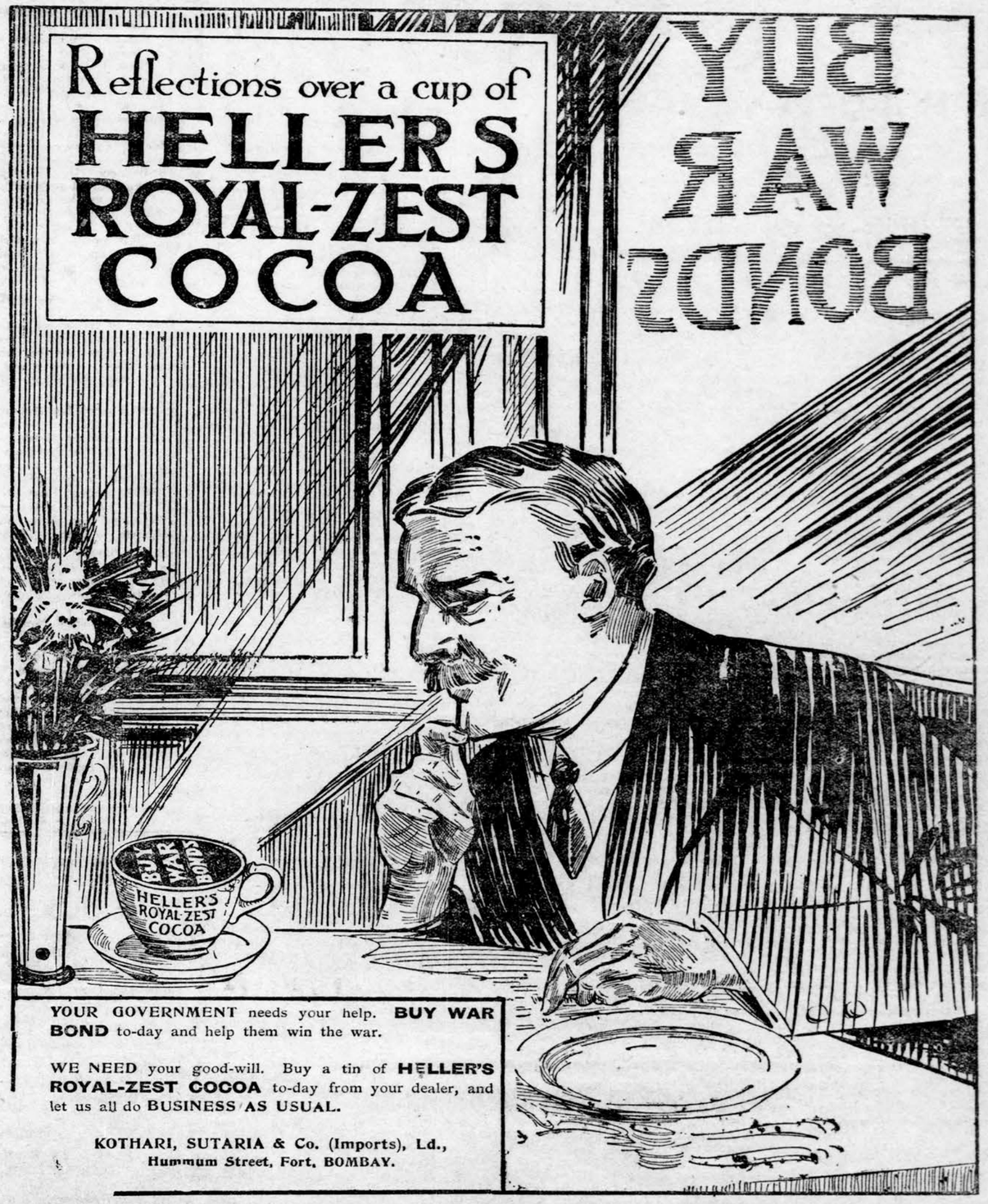

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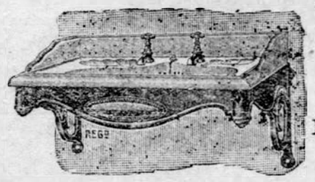

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Printed and published for the Indian Newspaper Co., Ltd., by BENJAMIN GUY HORNIMAN, at the "Bombay Chronicle" Press, Medows Street, Fort, Bombay.